The Centre Reporter.

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NO 6

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ - - Editor.

1888.
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WILLIAM F. REBER, Secretary. AARON WILLIAMS, Chairman

On Sunday everything was quiet throughout the coal region. Seventy-five men were enrolled, armed with revolvers, and sent to Shenandoah on the midnight train, from Pottsville.

Will Summerville, an 18 year old boy, was killedlast night by contact with an electric light wire. One of the Brush lights was on the ground, and a lot of boys were having fun with it by touching it and being shocked. Summerville touched it with a piece of hoop iron, and was killed almost instantly.

The wells in the vicinity of Wood, Johnston county, are reported as being violently disturbed, and to be boiling and bubbling with loud noises. At a distance of thirty yards from the mouth of some of the wells this noise is plainly perceptible. The phenomenon was observed ten days ago. The soil is sandy in that section. Nothing like it was ever before known.

Our spry little neighbor, the *Daily News*, gives the Reporter a little complimentary notice for which we tip our 'at. Our neighbor is not jealous of the prosperity of the Reporter, in which respect it is opposite in feeling to the uptown concern, which seems to desire that this paper loose patrons. What a creature!

The idiot of the *Gazette* seems to be interested in "taking away subscribers from the Reporter," as we infer from its last issue. While that shows the idiot's caliber, we simply say that the Reporter will get along without taking money from the counry treasury by robbing in printing jobs. The county seems to have a new robber in the *Gazette*.

That proposition of Adjutant General Hastings that on the occasion of the next annual encampment of the National Guard, the different militia organizations, as far as possible, march from their armories to the camp ground, will undoubtedly be received with favor by the guardsmen. It will give the best kind of practical training, and go to prove to the men that a soldier's life is not all holiday.

The Chinese Minister has recovered from the very painful reminiscences of the last time he opened his house to Washington "society," and is now going to try it again. He will have officers present at the ball this week, to see that unauthorized and wholesale champagne consumers do not obtain admittance. This deprivation of an opportunity to get all four feet in the trough will be considered an insult by the average Washington hog.

There has been a great deal of talking lately of radical change in the system of making up trains, and it is intimated that giant locomotives will now be constructed, capable of hauling from seventy five to one hundred loaded cars. The building of these is a part of the Pullman scheme, but no details are given beyond the confirmation from the officers of the company or the statement that they will certainly add the construction of locomotives to their present business.

The idiot of the *Gazette* asks where we were on the July (Chestnut.) At home decorating in honor of Uncle Samuel, in finest style, setting off the finest fireworks, and entertaining speakers whom your small potatoes had neglected in acting the fool on the street, while some were so green as to go to Williamsport for a train of cars when the "owner" of the railroad lived right in town here. By the way, idiot, ain't you putting that chestnut so as to draw attention of the people from your effort to plunder the county in printing jobs?

REVENUE REDUCTION.

The surplus in the treasury is just so much money needlessly withdrawn from the industry and business of the country.

At its present rate of accumulation it will amount to two hundred millions of dollars within a twelvemonth. The extraction of this immense sum from the financial resources of the country is calculated to produce stringency and ultimate panic in the money market. The accumulation, therefore, should be promptly stopped by a reduction of the revenues.

If the partisanship of the republican congressmen generally and the selfishness of a few democratic congressmen in particular had not stood in the way, revenue reduction would have come four years ago when Hon. W. R. Morrison, of Illinois, introduced the first bill in the house of representatives looking to that end. But consideration was refused the bill and the coalition majority failed to present a bill of their own. The continued and continuous accumulation of the surplus, however, has at last awakened a great interest in the subject of revenue reduction and congress will hardly fail to consider the bill for that purpose which is now being prepared by the committee of ways and means.

The only question to be solved is, How can this reduction of the revenues be best effected? Should it be accomplished by revision of the tariff, or by cutting off the internal taxes, or by a measure embracing both these plans? The answer should undoubtedly be, by revision of the tariff. And why? Because the internal revenues have already been reduced more than one half since the close of the war, while the tariff substantially remains as it was when the war ended; because the war debt and the pension list should be met by the internal taxes; because they are leveled on luxuries and not on necessaries of life; and because an average tariff of forty six per cent. on raw materials of manufacture and the food, clothing and shelter of the people, is exorbitant, oppressive and calculated to promote monopoly.

It is not, then, merely the desire of theoretic reformers for a revision of the tariff that has led up to the movement which has been given overwhelming impetus by the recent message of the president. The movement is a practical and inexorable necessity. It is the outgrowth of a condition, not of a theory. There must be reduction of revenues and since there must be such reduction the taxes to be reduced or abolished are those which bear most severely upon the industrial masses and the interests which support them. Surely it is better for the working people, better for the employing manufacturer, better for the consumer, better for every body. that raw materials and necessaries of life should be untaxed than that whisky and tobacco should be freed from taxes in order that raw materials and necessaries of life may still be made to bear the burden of taxation.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Senator Stanford, California, has written the following letter to a constituent who asked his reason for voting for the confirmation of Mr. Lamar as a justice of the United States supreme court: "Your letter asking my reasons for voting for Mr. Lamar received. I voted for him because I considered him one of the best men in the south for the place. He is, in my judgment, a broad liberal-minded man of a great deal of learning. He was professor of law in a university in Mississippi. I think he is a thoroughly converted unionist, and I do not think it wise to reject any one on that ground alone, that they were engaged in the late rebellion. I think we want to be one people, politically and socially. General Grant expressed the idea when he said: "Let us have peace." Mr. Lamar's loyalty and integrity to the union was passed upon most conclusively when both houses of congress provided for the succession to the presidency and made him an heir only a few removes from the presidency.

COUNTY OFFICER'S FEES.

Judge Schuyler of Northampton on 6, handed down an opinion that will, if confirmed by the Supreme Court, give to all county officials in this State the right to demand of their respective counties increased fees for services rendered and paid for under the Fee bill of 1878. This bill puts the fees about one-third lower than the Fee bill of 1868, and it has been declared unconstitutional.

Ex-Sheriff Herman demanded of the county moneys sufficient to make the fees paid him equivalent to those he was entitled to under the Fee bill of 1878 The court allows the claim. All other officers who have their fees reduced by the 1878 bill are entitled to recover, except those barred by the statute of limitations.

Why suffer sleepless nights with a distressing cough, while a quarter of a dollar invested in "Sellers' Cough Syrup" will give instant relief.

RIOT AT SHENANDOAH.

STRIKING MINERS ATTACK COAL AND IRON POLICEMEN.

Shenandoah, Pa., Feb. 3.—To night was an eventful one in the history of this great strike, and probably seals its fate. Riot ran loose, and not in years has the town seen such a spectacle. All day Shenandoah City and West Shenandoah collieries worked with a good force of men, and everywhere among the idle men, especially the Polanders, there were mutterings that foretold a coming storm to night. It broke at 5 o'clock when the miners at work started to come home. Some Polanders opened fire on them with stones, whereupon Coal and Iron Policemen William Moyer, John Deibert, Jacob Shane and Peter Kreigher at once went to their aid. Moyer and Deibert caught one of the Polanders and hustled him up street as if by magic almost. The region swarmed with men and boys, and in a second the prisoner was free and the officers being roughly handled. They got away and started back for the Shenandoah City mine followed by a crowd now numbering over a thousand The latter continued beating the workmen and boys as well, when officers again sprang to the rescue. It was a b ave act, for six men against a crowd of such proportions, but for five minutes it was successful. Then, as the officers were going off, Moyer and Deibert with one and Kreiger and Shane with another, the crowd surged on them again. Kreigher got away with his man and finally landed him in Squire Shoemaker's office. Moyer and Deibert were not so fortunate. They were being badly beaten with clubs and were both down when they drew their revolvers and both fired into the crowd which scattered and ran in all directions. Mike Heffron, a young man, received a ball in the mouth and was badly injured. John Cather, an iron founder, was shot in the arm, and a Polander was shot behind the ear. A third shot was fired by a Polander, but with what effect is not known. James Shields, a borough officer, then arrested both officers for shooting in the borough. They were taken before Squire Monaghan, and while there a warrant was sworn out by a Polander charging them with assault and battery with intent to kill. They pleaded guilty under the advice of Captain Christian. and were awaiting committal to the Pottsvile jail when things took another bad turn. The two officers were on East Centre street a square and a half apart, That whole space was densely packed with people, a large porting being Polanders, who were wild with passion. They surrounded both officers yelling, "Lynch them," "Kill them," &c. Suddenly a stone was thrown at Shoemaker's window, and it was the key-note for mad work. In a minute the front of both offices were riddled with stones and their inmates had a tough scramble for safety. Some bruised bodies resulted but no serious damage was done, except to the offices, which are wrecked. At Monaghan's office Moyer, Deibert, Orme and Captain Christian were in a small room seperate from the main room. Through a rear window they got off safely, but for half an hour the mob, thinking them still in, pelted the office. The town is in a perfect uproar. Men are mad with passion and drink, and no one appears to have any power to quell the disturbance. The borough authorities are powerless and no one can say how the mob's fury may yet vent itself It is certain Captain Christian will mass his whole force of coal and iron men here to morrow, together with Captain Linden's Pinkerton men and it is possible that the scenes of 1875 may be renewed, when military force was called out. How it will effect those who were at work is as yet to be seen, many of them say that if adequately protected they will be on duty.

At Shamokin Reading officials have requested justices of the peace, and others who are authorized to grant outdoor relief, to refuse such to all able bodied men and send them to the company's collieries for work. The Reading men intimate that if the Relief Board refuse to comply with the request and continue to give away the public's money to men who refuse to work, trouble will result. tion of the sufferings, if delivered about Homestead, where he was formerly stationed, would make many people hesitate before they went wild with the notion of cheap land in the West or better times here.

The tenor of Bismark's speech in the Reichstag was that, while he had no immediate fear of war, Germany must be prepared, by the strengthening of her army, for any eventuality. He was loudly applauded, and the Landwehr bill passed the second reading without any amendments being proposed.

The contest for congressman White's seat resulted in favor of Mr. White. It was alleged that he had not been naturalized, he claimed he was and that the clerk of the court failed to make a record of it.

SUFFERING IN KANSAS.

Rev. Wm. McCrea, of Presbyterian Church, of the South Western Kansas, gives dreadful accounts of the suffering of the people from the cold weather this winter. Fifteen persons were frozen to death in his immediate neighborhood, and the whole population are in a destitute condition.

He thinks some newspapers are much to blame for inducing people to move in to that country. He says the papers of the corporations out there are not contradicted by the papers here, and the wild rush to that country continues. The people go unprepared and suffer the greatest hardships. When the snow blows it is about one half sand, and it packs in like as if it was pounded down by a rammer. The gentleman's description of the sufferings, if delivered about Homestead, were he was formerly stationed, would make many people hesitate before they went wild with a notion of cheap lands in the West or better times here.

A GEORGIA FARMER MURDERS HIS FAMILY AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

Macon, Ga., Feb. 4.—In Baker county a young man went to the house of Amos Grant, a colored farmer. Finding all quiet and the house closed he looked around for the cause, and found the body of Grant hanging from a rope thrown over a projecting joist in the rear of the house. Inside he found Mrs. Grant's body in the bed, her head crushed into jelly. On the floor was the body of the wife's sister. Further over was the body of Grant's fifteen year-old son.

The theory is that as Grant was a hard task master his wife was about to leave him, and that Grant, frenzied by the thought of her departure, took a club and brained them while they slept and then committed suicide.

BUY SOAP.

That $50,000 which a gentleman in Philadelphia desires to donate to some useful purpose, would be well invested if used to wash away the stain upon Centre county from defeating A. J. Greist, for having so faithfully discharged his duties as county commissioner.

The Washington colored folks, the other day had a convention to elect delegates to the National Republican convention, and they had a high old time—such as will give the Republican members of congress new proof of the fitness of the colored folks to help run their machine.

The proceedings were utterly outside of all decency and grossly disgraceful and disorderly. No less than three chairman were on the stage at one time, and even Douglass himself was unable to calm the storm raised by the ignorant creatures. Pistols and razors were flourished, and had it not been for the presence of a body of police, the various factions would undoubtedly have precipitated a bloody row. The occasion was the election of delegates to the Republican National convention at Chicago, a matter that was finally accomplished in a sort of a way by chosing two sets, one of which was instructed for Sherman and the other for Blaine, and each swore that they would stand by their man to the last The convention broke up, after a portion had seceded amid hooting, cat calls, oaths and general outrageousness. After all this had been done a delegate remarked: "We have shown the people of the United States that we are capable of conducting our own affairs with order and propriety." Several of the delegates who had not participated very much in the proceedings, laughed at this, but the majority seemed to think that the convention had been one of the most remarkable bodies in the world's history.

An experiment is being made, on the California coast to test the utility of ocean wave force. At an opening in some cliffs great fans are suspended, and their movement at the ebb and flow of the waves is so geared as to work immense pumps, which are designed to fill large reservoirs on elevations, these being used to supply water power to manufactories of various kinds.

Miss Etta Shattuck, the school teacher who was so severely frozen during the recent blizzard, has died. The Omaha Bee fund for her benefit, amounting to $3,750 will probably be turned over to her parents.

H. R. Resse, for the past eight years clerk of the Continental Hotel Philadelphia, was arrested on the charge of embezzling $3,000 from his employers He made a full confession. He is 50 years old and a member of the Baptist Church and superintendent of a Sunday school.

Democrats must be needy and seedy indeed, when they must be boosted by the *Gazette*. The number of these can be counted on the fingers of one hand Whoop 'em up, its all they got, and they grin to get it.

FURTHER WORK OF WHITE CAPS.

They Brutally Flog an Indiana Citizen and Leave Him in a Dying Condition.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 5.—A report has just reached this city of an outrage committed Friday night near Marengo, Howard County, this State, by the White Caps.

In that locality resides Thomas Williams and wife, who were subjected last year to great indignities, so it is said, at the hands of the White Caps. At the time Williams claimed to have recognized among his assailants a prominent young man, Thomas Courtney, Jr., the son of one of the leading physicians of the county. He immediately sought the arrest of young Courtney, who, fearing trouble, left for parts unknown. Nothing further had been heard of the young man, though it transpired that he had located with his father at Fort Scott, Kan., and a telegram from that point yesterday announced that he had been arrested upon a requisition from the Governor of Indiana and was back in Crawford County.

The news seems to have enraged the friends of the young leader, and they determined to wreak their vengeance on Williams, who was supposed to have secured the arrest. Reports received state that they went to his house last night at a late hour and demanded admittance which was refused, when they broke down the door just as Williams fired three shots into the crowd from his revolver. It is not known if any one was hurt, but it seemed to infuriate the masked men who proceeded to tie Mrs. Williams to the bedstead, and took Williams into the yard, where he was bound to a tree. They then told him that they had come for his written and sworn statement exonerating Courtney from all participation in the crime charged against him, and that his refusal would result in his being put out of the way.

Though thus intimidated he refused to yield, and their leader ordered that he should be flogged until he agreed to sign the statement. He was stripped and bound closely to the tree, with his face turned inward. The lash was applied vigorously, bringing the blood, for some moments, when the head of the poor man was noticed to fall backward, and it was ascertained that he had fainted. At that moment the sound of approaching people was heard and the White Caps decamped. Williams was cut down and the usual remedies applied, but he failed to regain counsciousness, and at last accounts was reported in a dying condition. The White Caps made good their escape. The outrage is said to have aroused that section of the country, where a very strong feeling has sprung up against the repeated crimes of the White Caps.

An Expensive Breakfast.

TEXARKANA, Texas, Feb. 3.—An opera troupe has been playing here the past few days. Mrs. H. Mortimer wanted to go and see it. Her husband, who is engaged in merchandise, had just handed her $500. She wanted to put the money where the burglars could not find it, so she hid it in their cooking stove. Next morning when she awoke it was to find that her precious treasure was no more. The cook had come early and making a hot fire proceeded with the task of cooking breakfast. For the past 48 hours the husband has been engaged in denouncing cooks, cooking stoves, operas and burglars.

A Steamer Lost.

HELENA, Ark., Feb. 5.—The steamer Lee Howell, Capt. John James, master, left here Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock for Hurlburt with a good trip, consisting of 50,000 shingles, 10,000 feet of lumber, 2,000 empty sacks, and several tons of miscellaneous freight. About an hour later when a few miles above Friar's Point, she sprung a leak, her hold rapidly filling and in a few minutes she had sunk out of sight, the water running over her smokestacks. The boat and cargo will prove a total loss.

The Millionaire Acquitted.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Feb. 6.—The second trial of Robert F. Morrow, the San Francisco millionaire, who was indicted by the Grand Jury in that city some months ago on a charge of attempting to bribe a jury, closed here Saturday. The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal. Morrow's first trial was held in San Francisco, and the jury disagreed. He then obtained a change of venue to Sonoma county, and the second trial has been in progress here for the past week.

Trying to Save Brooks.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—John J. Martin left Saturday night for New York to meet Mr. Brooks, father of the man who is to hang for the murder of C. Arthur Preller. Mr. Brooks sailed Saturday week for this country. He will make a personal appeal for Executive clemency for his son. Petitions asking that Maxwell's sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life are now being circulated here.

An Absconding Treasurer Arrested.

TORONTO, Feb. 5.—Israel Lucas, the absconding treasurer of Anglaize county, Ohio, and his wife were arrested here last night by Detectives Reburn of this city and Bourquin of New Bremen, Ohio, at a boarding house. Lucas was living under the name of L. Wise. When he left the United States, on August 27 last, he had $32,000 in his possession.

Kentucky Horses Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 4.—J. R. Graham of Boston, has purchased of W. J. Jones of Lexington, Nellie Carlos, a yearling gray filly by Don Carlos, dam by Edwin Forest and Jessie Wilkes 4 years by Denver Wilkes, dam by Sumpter Denmark. The price was $1,000 each.

The Memphis Spring Meeting.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 5.—The stakes for the Spring meeting of the new Memphis Jockey Club closed Saturday with 389 entries, among them being some of the best horses in the country.

He Gave Minneapolis Its Name.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—Charles Hoag, the man who gave this city its name, was buried here yesterday. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen here.

Strawberries In Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 3.—Strawberries are quoted at twenty cents per quart at Altoona, Lake County, and the price has a downward tendency.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Lewis Moore was to have been hanged at Georgetown, Ga., at noon. At 11.20 Gov. Gordon's reprieve of twenty days arrived.

The great Merced Canal, which will irrigate 300,000 acres on the Joaquin Valley was opened in the presence of Gov. Waterman, of California and an immense assemblage.

The surviving members of the Thirty-fourth Congress Thursday night perfected a permanent organization in Washington, and resolved to hold a reunion on Feb. 2 of each year.

A number of patriotic Irishmen have just organized a local branch of the Irish National League in Salt Lake City to be known as the Wilfrid Blunt Branch National League of Utah.

The captain and crew of the schooner D. A. Huntley, of St. Johns, N. F., were rescued from the sinking vessel on Jan. 29, by the British steamship Oxford, and brought into Philadelphia.

Business at the Monte Carlo gaming tables has greatly fallen off, and the proprietors propose to open a special saloon for the poorer classes, where the stakes will be two francs instead of five.

The annual banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association took place Thursday night in Baltimore. Senators Butler, Gray, Vance, and many other guests of National prominence were present.

At the wedding of Anthony Fletcher to Miss Sue Beck, near Red Aleck Post Office, Ark., on Wednesday night, a rejected suitor named Degafreed fired at the groom wounding him slightly. Degafreed in turn was shot and killed by a brother of the groom.

Detectives Thursday unearthed a nest of burglars at Charlestown that has been terrorizing the city for six months, in which time seventy-five burglaries have occurred. Two of the gang, Andrew Gibbs and James Johnson, have been arrested.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN TREATY.

Comments on Its Publication—Russia Wishes to Attack Nobody.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—It is reported that when Count Kalnoky informed the Russian Ambassador here that he intended to publish the Austro-German treaty, the Ambassador replied that the Russian Government could not officially object to such a course.

The treaty between Italy and Germany stipulates that if France attacks either country the other shall send an army of 800,000 men to the French frontier.

It is said in diplomatic circles that Germany's treaty with Italy is analogous to the Austro-German treaty, the name of France being substituted for that of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—The newspapers here discuss the Austro-German treaty tranquilly. Most of them aver that Russia is equally desirous for peace, and wishes to attack nobody.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Most of the Paris papers welcome the publication of the Austro-German treaty as likely to further estrange Germany and Russia, and to bind Russia and France, and Russia against the triple alliance.

The *Temps* says that there will be no security in Europe until it is known whether Austria would regard Russian intervention in Bulgaria as a *casus belli*, and whether Germany would permit Austria to settle such a quarrel single-handed.

Le Paris says that neither Russia nor France will ever declare war.

The Dynamite Conspirator's Wife.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Michael Harkins, who, together with Thomas Callan, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for being concerned in a dynamite conspiracy in London, lived at 1,939 North Second street. His wife keeps a grocery store. When she heard of her husband's sentence she broke down completely. She said that her husband left home four or five months ago, but she did not know where or for what purpose. Mrs. Harkins added that she was not acquainted with Thomas Callan, her husband's accomplice. She said that her husband's friends would do all in their power for him, but she doubted whether their intercession would avail.

Alleged Dynamiters Convicted.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Thomas Callan and Michael Harkins, who were charged with being connected with a dynamite conspiracy, were found guilty yesterday and sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude. At the close of the trial Callan protested his innocence. Harkins made a spirited appeal to the Court, in which he said that he was not a man who would injure property and sacrifice life, as he had a family that was dear to him in America, making him understand the value of other lives. Minister Phelps and Mr. Van Wagner were on the b ench during the closing hours of the trial.

A Masonic Quarrel Taken Int o Court.

CLEVELAND, Feb.3.—The contest between the Cleveland Scottish Rite Masons and the regular order, which has been carried on in this State for a periou of two years, was taken into court yesterday by the serving of an injunction upon W. B. Hillman, Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons in Ohio, restraining him from preventing the installation of the officers recently elected by Warren Chapter of Newark. Hillman had declared the election null and void because the officers chosen affiliated with the Scottish Rite Masons.

No Work For Furnace Men To Do.

EASTON, Pa. Feb. 6.—Owing to dull times a score of yardmen at the Glendon Iron Company's furnaces were laid off Saturday. The company selected unmarried men and those having no families depending on them for support. This is the third lot of hands suspended at these furnaces since the Lehigh coal strike began. Should the Wyoming miners go out every furnace in the Lehigh Valley would be compelled to close inside of two weeks.

Perkins Arrested.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Harry Perkins, who arrived on the steamer Celtic Saturday, was arrested on landing at Liverpool. The jewelry stolen from Frederick, of Boston, which he was supposed to have in his possession, could not be found, and it is thought he sent it to England on another vessel.

Pleading for Father McGlynn.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Rome says: "Several American bishops are trying to reconcile Father McGlynn and the Vatican."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—An express train on the Bee Line dashed into Muncie, Indiana, on the morning of the 30th ult. and crashed into a freight engine standing near the depot. The air-brakes of the express were unmanageable, and the train could not be checked. Both engines, two palace cars, several coaches and freight cars were burned by the fire which broke out. A freight engineer was severely hurt. The passengers and other train hands escaped injury. A freight train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad went through a bridge near Pine Station, Indiana, early on the morning of the 30th ult. A brakeman named Coder was killed. While other train hands were searching for his body with a lantern a quantity of naphtha which had leaked from a 3500-gallon tank was ignited and the cars were burned. Two freight trains on the Reading Railroad collided near Mohrsville, Berks county, on the morning of the 30th ult. An engine and 15 cars were smashed, and two employes were injured.

—Colonel T. J. Williams, a prominent lawyer of Palestine, Texes, was shot and killed on the 29th ult., by George D. Hunter, son of a widow whom Williams had insulted. At Center Sidney, a town adjoining Augusta, Maine, Edward Wentworth, 40 years old, was fatally shot. He has a family of thirteen children, all of whom were at home but one. After beating his wife on the evening of the 29th, he struck one of his daughters and was choking her when the wife remonstrated. He then said he would kill them, and started to his vest for a revolver, but one of his sons grabbed the pistol and ran toward a bedroom adjoining. The father followed and was in the act of grabbing the revolver, when it was discharged, the ball enterentering the father's chest and killing him.

—Owing to the blockade of a branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, over which most of the wood consumed in Morris, Minnesota, is brought, the supply of wood in all the yards is exhausted with no prospects of an early replenishment. A telegram from Belvidere, New Jersey, says the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad is now open and the first train since the 26th got through on the 30th ult.

—A despatch from Providence, Rhode Island, says the city of Bristol, Warren, East Greenwich and other wayside towns were badly shaken up on the evening of the 29th ult., by a dynamite explosion in Newport harbor. In many places the shock resembled an earthquake, and reports from various points speak of it as a genuine earthquake, the cause not being generally known. In Newport harbor efforts were being made to clear the harbor of the unparalleled ice fields. It is twenty miles from Greenwich and thirty from Providence, where houses were shaken very perceptibly.

—For some time past a young man, named Blakeley, has been paying attention to Annie Estes, a sixteen-year-old girl, in Wallace, Missouri. Her family objected to Blakeley. On the evening of the 29th ult. the couple attended church. After the services they were met outside by Peter Estes, her father, and William, her eighteen-year-old brother. A quarrel arose, and William drew his pistol and shot Blakeley through the jaw. Blakeley then drew his weapon, but the old man was quicker and shot him in the forehead, killing him. The father and son have been arrested. The girl has lost her reason.

—Solomon H. Godarh, a cutter for Solomon Cohen, clothing manufacturer in Boston, was arrested on the 31st ult. for stealing goods from his employer. He confessed his guilt, and about $350 worth of the goods was recovered.

—A young woman giving her name as Clara Novello was arrested at the post-office in New York on the 31st ult. by one of Comstock's agents on a charge of using the mails for illegal purposes. Commissioner Shields placed her under $2500 bail.

—The ice gorge in the Missipi river in front of St. Louis began to move on the morning of the 31st ult. The steamers Tamm, Mattie Belle, City of Monroe and the Hayes, together with several barges were sunk. The Hayes was a large excursion steamer and is a total wreck. She was valued at $25,000. The Mattie Belle was a fine large freight boat and the Tamm a ferry-boat. It is thought that many more steamboats and barges tied close in shore will be damaged or lost.

—A despatch from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says the latest reports from the mountains indicate there has been great loss of life on the Canadian Pacific owing to snow slides. Near Palliser Station, British Columbia, several men were caught in a slide, only one was dug out alive and he was so badly bruised and injured that he is not expected to recover. The mild weather has put a stop to all through Canadian Pacific trains, and, as the mountain streams are considerably swollen, it may be some time before traffic is resumed.

—John Cullen, 34 years of age, murdered his mother in Buffalo, on the evening of the 31st ult, by striking her in the head with an axe. He then went to two saloons, announced his horrible crime, and gave as an excuse that he wanted to keep his mother from going to the workhouse. He was drunk when arrested.

—Mrs. Hendricks, the Philadelphia woman who is alleged to have duped many of her female acquaintances out of large sums of money, was arrested at Middletown, Penna., on the 30th ult., on a warrant issued by Magistrate Clements, of Philadelphia. She gave bail for a hearing. William Atkinson was arrested in Waterbury, Connecticut, on the 31st ult., for passing counterfeit money. In his rooms was found a counterfeiter's outfit. Three burglars entered the house of William Law, a farmer, near Redford, Michigan, on the evening of the 31st ult., bound and gagged Law and his wife, and ransacked the house. They secured $150 in cash, a large amount of jewelry and drove away with Law's team, valued at $200.

—A passenger train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnatia and St. Louis Railroad collided with a switch engine on a side track, near Urbana, Ohio, on the evening of the 31st ult. Frank Brown, engineer, Charles M. Malhann, fireman, and Roadmaster Welsh were killed. Many passengers were badly bruised and cut. The accident was caused by an open switch.

—The tender and baggage car of a passenger train on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad jumped the track on the 31st ult., and Express Messenger Hickok was killed.

—While Jacob and David Campbell, father and son, of Jersey City, were shovelling snow for the Erie Railroad, at Hampton, on the 30th ult., they were struck by a train. The son was killed, the father fatally injured.

—The towboat Belle McGowan burst her boiler at Marietta, Ohio, on the 31st ult. Her forward part was torn away, and her fireman was blown over board and badly scalded.

—An epidemic of pneumonia is reported from the territory adjacent to Montpelier, Indiana, which has caused many fatalities and many are now low with the disease. "To add to the burden, black measles have broken out in Keystone, a small village three miles north. A large number of children are afflicted and the schools have been closed. Epidemic pneumonia differs from the ordinary complaint in that the lungs seem to decay and the system fails to respond to the usual remedies."

—Pleuro-pneumonia prevails among cattle on Staten Island. Dr. William Rose, of Stapleton, who is connected with the State Board of Health, on the 1st said he feared the diseese would become epidemic. During the past two weeks fifty-three head afflicted with the disease have been killed.

—At Rochester, New York, on the morning of the 1st, as three non-union employes of Byrnes, Dugan & Hudson, shoe manufacturers, were leaving their hotel on their way to work, they were knocked down and severely beaten by a gang of strikers. There were eight or ten men in the gang, armed with clubs.

—On going to investigate a mysterious light under the sidewalk in Chicago, on the evening of the 30th ult., two policemen found a small entrance to a cave in the ground, and on pursuing the search came to a spacious room guarded by a 13-year-old boy named Nimmie Rynes. The boy had a revolver in his hand and challenged the officers. A number of revolvers hung about the papered walls. At the police station Rynes confessed to a complicity in several robberies perpetrated by the gang of which he was a member. No other arrests have yet been made.

—The recent "chinock" in the mountains of the Northwest Territory struck Fort McLeod with tremendous force, raising the roofs off many buildings, and the mercury from zero to 60 above.

—A spark from a cigar dropped into a can of blasting powder which four men were dividing in a boarding house, in Gallitzin, Penna., on the evening of the 31st ult. An explosion occurred and all were injured, two dangerously. The house was demolished.

—Rev. Cornelius Birkley, a minister of the German Baptist Church, was found dead in a field near Somerset, Penna., on the 31st ult. He started to walk home across the fields from a neighbor's house on Saturday. The snow was very deep and the weather intensely cold, with a heavy wind. Not Reaching home a search was made, and his body, lying face downward, was found in the snow. He was 70 years old.

—Joseph Mocci, an Italian barber, on the 1st, shot and killed his wife at the house of her parents in New York, where they were living. The woman was 23 years old and had a two-year-old child. The shooting was the result of a quarrel arising from the wife's refusal to leave the city with her husband.

—Moses Tales and James Wells, both colored, were fatally injured by a delayed blast in a quarry near Paris, Kentucky, on the afternoon of the 2d.

—William Hahn, of Crestline, Ohio, was thrown from a sleigh and killed at Lock Haven, Penna., on the evening of the 1st. Alvah W. Briggs dropped dead in Chicago on the 1st. When his wife, who was postmistress at Cottage Grove avenue of the Chicago Post-office, was informed of her loss she went into a series of fainting fits, which ended in her death on the morning of the 2d.

—A passenger train on the Texas and Pacific Railroad was derailed by a defective switch on the 1st near Longview, Texas. Michael Cain, the engineer, was killed, and T. R. Johnson and Peter Bagler were dangerously injured. As a stock train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was entering a deep cut near Morrison, Illinois, on the evening of the 30th ult., the engineer discovered the red light of a way train, only a few yards in front of him. Wrongly supposing the train ahead to be standing still, and expected an immediate collision, he shouted to the two men in the cab with him to jump for their lives, and reversing the engine the three men jumped. Edward Kelly and Daniel Donovan struck the wall with such force that they were thrown back under the wheels of the train and killed. Mrs. Matilda Carlson and Miss Amelia Mowars were struck by a train while crossing the tracks of Fort Wayne Railroad in Chicago, on the evening of the 1st. The former was killed, and the latter so badly injured that it is thought she will die.

—It is stated that the incendiary who set fire to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children in New York on the evening of the 29th ult., has been discovered in the person of May Wilson, aged 11 years. She has been in the hospital nearly three years, suffering from wry-neck, and was about to be sent home to her father as cured when the crime was discovered. She admitted that she had made several attempts to fire the building, why, she did not know! The big fire she started with some matches which she found in the doctor's room. One of the physicians examined the child and became convinced that she was suffering from pyromania and was not responsible for her actions. The caboose car of a freight train was thrown from the track by a broken rail and hurled on the ice of the Thames river, near Norwich, Connecticut, on the afternoon of the 1st. Seventeen laborers were in the car, all of whom were injured, but none fatally. The boiler of a portable saw mill near Barnesville, Ohio, exploded on the afternoon of the 1st, killing John Arnold and Charles Sullivan and severely injuring four others.

—Dr. D. O. Penny and his son, aged 18 years, and Robert Barnett have been arrested in Pittsburg on the charge of complicity in the Murdock $10,000 swindle. On account of Mr. Murdock's age it is not believed that he will be able to identify the swindlers. In the preliminary examination of L. W. Brock and "Jim" Burrows at Texarkana, Brock made a confession of the train robbery at Genoa, December 9th. They got $6800 from the safe. Both men were bound over in $7500 bail. Burrows failed to get bail and was taken to Little Rock. Brock, the informer, was released on $750 bond, and the readiness with which two prominent merchants of Texarkana came forward as security for a surprisingly small amount of the bail, has given much strength to the rumor at Texarkana that Brock is a Pinkerton detective, who was delegated some time ago to join the robber band and betray them. He departed for Dallas immediately after being liberated.

—The mixing house of the Standard Explosive Company, near Tom's River, New Jersey, blew up on the afternoon of the 3d. Two men were blown to atoms. The blasting corning mill of the Austin Powder Company's plant in Newburgh township, near Cleveland, was blown to pieces on the morning of the 3d. The mill was used for granulating the pressed cakes of powder, and the machinery had just been started by Reuben Wright when the explosion occurred. Wright was killed. Not a vestige of the mill remains. There were about 600 pounds of powder in the mill and the report of the explosion was heard for miles. An explosion occurred in the works of the American Paint and Oil Company, in Cleveland, on the 3d. The plant was totally destroyed by the fire which followed the explosion. Loss, $25,000. Policeman Harrison was severely burned and may lose his sight. He saw smoke in the building and had just opened the door to investigate when the explosion took place.

—As James Saunders was walking along the street in Montreal, on the 3d, a large block of ice fell from the roof of a building on his head and killed him.

—A farmer living in the woods several miles from Duluth, Minnesota, reports the discovery in the woods away from the traveled paths, of a stranded balloon, and also, wedged in the limbs of the tree in which the balloon was caught, the dead body of a man. The man had been probably about 30 years of age. It is supposed that the balloon was one which ascended last spring from a Southern city and was never afterwards heard of.

—At noon on the 3d, a Delaware and Hudson train struck and killed Henry Carpenter and John Hunt, at Jefferson Junction, Penna. They were walking on the track. A broken frog threw a freight train off the track on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Menlo Park, New Jersey, on the evening of the 2d, and fourteen cars and the locomotive were tossed in a heap. The fireman was injured internally.

—Michael O'Leary, in the 14th year of his age, was committed for trial in Baltimore on the 3d, on the charge of stealing from his employer and attempting to poison Miss Josephine Nair, employed in the same establishment. A workman named Bowers swallowed part of some muriatic acid which the young scoundrel had placed in a glass at the drinking fountain for the young woman. Fortunately, Bowers drew water in the glass before drinking any of the poison, and the dilution aided his recovery. O'Leary confessed his guilt.

—Two men entered the depot building of the Boston and Providence Railroad at Forest Hill Station, Masachusetts, early on the morning of the 3d, and while one was buying a ticket for Dedham, the other placed a handkerchief saturated with chloroform over the face of the agent, rendering him unconscious. The money drawer was then rifled, the thieves securing a considerable amount of cash.

—George McCarthy, conductor, shot and killed A. J. Carpenter, brakeman, at Battle Creek, Michigan, on the 3d. They were drunk and had been at a dance.

—An elevator in R. G. Salmon's leather factory, in Newark, New Jersey, fell from the fifth to the first floor, on the 3d, with Edward Mueller and Paul Bachnatta upon it. Mueller was killed and Bachnatta so badly injured that it is thought he will die. The rope of an elevator in H. H. Hollis's wool dressing establishment, in New York, broke on the 3d and the elevator fell to the cellar with three men, who were severely injured. They are: Albert Webber, aged 30; Patrick O'Keefe, aged 22, and Joseph Kelly, aged 17.

A FORTUNATE EDITOR.—"I don't see how you can get so much news in your paper," said the village clergyman to the village editor, "seeing that you have no local reporter." "Oh! that's easy explained," replied the editor. "My wife belongs to three sewing societies and she has an excellent memory."

50th CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 30th ult., a bill was reported and passed removing the political disabilities of Andrew J. Lindsey, of Missouri. Mr. Sawyer, from the Post Office Committee, reported adversely the resolution to reduce letter postage to one cent. After discussion the report was placed on the calendar. Mr. Plumb offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the cases of inefficient mail service, especially in the West and South. Laid over. The House bill making appropriations for experimental agricultural stations was reported and passed with an amendment appropriating the money directly from the Treasury instead of from the sales of public lands. The Blair Educational bill was considered. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 31st ult., the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that the term of office of the President and Congress shall hereafter expire on April 30th, instead of March 4th as at present, was agreed to. The Blair bill was discussed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 1st, Mr. Coke presented a memorial from merchants of El Paso, Texas, asking that a reciprocity treaty be made with Mexico, to do away with the extensive smuggling on the Rio Grande. Mr. Morgan said that if Congress would pass a law to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with Mexico ratified two or three years ago, the purpose of the memorial would be substantially accomplished. Mr. Coke concurred in this opinion, and said nothing could help the commerce of this country more than the execution and enforcement of that treaty. The memorial was referred. Bills were reported and placed on the calendar for the prevention of food adulteration, for an inspection of meats for exportation, and increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands. Bills were introduced by Mr. Cameron to place on the pension roll all officers and enlisted men who have served in the army or navy between 4th March, 1861, and 1st February, 1866, at the rate of one cent per month for each day's service—this to be a "service pension bill" and "an addition to invalid pensions for disability." The Blair Educational bill was considered, and Mr. Pugh spoke in support of it. Adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 2d, the House bill to facilitate the prosecution of works projected for the improvement of rivers and harbors was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. McPherson introduced a bill to amend the Arrhur Kill Bride bill. It provides that the channel face of the east pier of the bridge shall be on the Staten Island bulkhead or shore line. The channel span shall give a clear opening of 450 feet, and there shall also be a draw span giving 125 feet clear opening. Mr. Plumb's resolution, relating to the alleged inefficiency of the postal service in the West and South, was taken up, and Mr. Plumb occupied the time until the expiration of the morning hour in discussing it. The bill to increase the pensions of utterly helpless soldiers and sailors was passed. The presiding officer announced as the select committee to which had been referred the President's message on the Pacific Railroads Mess. Frye, Dawes, Hiscock, Davis, Morgan, Butler and Hearst. Messrs. Kenna and Sherman then spoke on the subject of the surplus revenue and the tariff. The Blair bill was discussed, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

In the United States House of Representatives on the 3d, Mr. Randall presented a resolution of the Angler's Association of Eastern Pennsylvania asking Congress to pass a law limiting the fishing for menhaden to the outside of a line three miles from the Atlantic coast. The Committee on the Judiciary reported adversely bills to create a Court of Customs and preparing a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to grant aid to the common schools of the different States. Mr. Nutting, of New York, offered a resolution, which was referred, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the refusal of the Canadinn authorities to allow American wrecking vessels and machinery to assist American vessels while in distress in Canadian waters, and as to whether Canadian wrecking vessels and machinery are permitted to operate in American waters. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE

In the House on the 30th ult., a number of bills and resolutions were introduced under the call of States. Among them were measures by Messrs. Stone, of Kentucky, and Rayner, of Maryland, to prevent combinations and "trusts," and a bill by Mr. Lawler, of Illinois, to repeal the tax on oleomargarine. Mr. Lawler moved to refer his bill to the Ways and Means Committee, but the motion was resisted by the friends of the Oleomargarine Tax law and was defeated—yeas, 62, nays, 190. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate amendment to the Agricultural Experiment Stations bill was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President. Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansa, introduced and had referred to the Ways and Means Committe the Hewett Administration Tariff bill. Adjourned.

In the House on the 31st ult., Mr. Dingley reported a bill authorizing the Treasury to invest the lawful money deposited in trust by the national banks for the retirement of their circulating notes. Placed on the calendar. The bills granting pensions to the widow of General Logan and increasing the pension of the widow of General Blair were reported and placed on the private calendar. A resolution was adopted assigning five days, between February 21st and 28th inclusive, to the consideration of public building bills. Adjourned.

In the House on the 1st, the Urgent Deficiency bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was also reported "to promote agriculture" and similarly referred. Mr. Dockery introduced a bill for the reorganization of the inspection force of the Post-office Department. The report of the Committee on Commerce in relation to the proposed investigation of the Reading Railroad troubles was taken up. After debate a resolution was adopted, without a division, providing for a special committee of five to investigate the cause, extent and effect of the Reading strike, and also to inquire into the difficulties existing in the Lehigh and Schuylkill coal region between the mining corporations and the miners. The committee may report by bill or otherwise. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 1st, Mr. Blount called the bill to prevent the transmission through the mails as second class matter of cheap literature, and requiring it to be transmitted as third class matter. After debate the bill was passed—145 to 116. Mr. Crain, from the Committee on Presidential Elections, reported a joint resolution, which was placed on the calendar, proposing a constitutional amendment providing that Congress shall hold its annual meetings on the first Monday in January. Mr. Ford, of Michigan, introduced a bill for the organization of the Territory of Alaska. Adjourned.

Transportation in Mexico.

When I say I think the system of tramways, or street railroads, in the City of Mexico is the most perfect system of transportation I have seen in the republic—I probably owe the jackass, or burro, system an apology. This meek, long-suffering over-burdened, unfed, and much-abused animal is utilized on all occasions and for all purposes. At any time of day and on all roads leading from the country to the city may be seen in countless numbers this jack rabbit family, with every variety of marketing, including fruit, milk, poultry in coops, lumber, charcoal, tied in bundles of weeds or long grass, building stone, brick, burned and unburned, and, in fact, everything that is movable is piled on these forlorn, friendless animals and carried to and from the country. It is said before the introductions of railroads that as many as 50,000 were in use in and around the City of Mexico alone, and the same system of transportation prevails throughout the republic.

The most amusing thing I have seen in the natives is the ingenuity they display in packing these burros with anything they want to transport. Lumber that is too long to balance they attach to each side of the donkey and let one end drag on the ground, and in that way haul it fifty miles or more from the mountains to the city, or the mines, as the case may be.

There is another class of transportation in Mexico, which should not be overlooked, as it enters largely into competition with all others, viz., that by which the heads and backs of men and women are used. It is surprising to see what heavy burdens are carried on both sexes, to and from the country, the women, generally with a papoose on the back, and frequently with one or two more children a shade larger following close behind her, and she behind a man, who is driving a herd of burros, all alike loaded to their fullest capacity, and making slow railroad time. There is another class known as cargadoers, licensed by the government and usually employed in cities. They are intrusted with handling all valuable packages, moving household goods, carrying messages, transferring people on their backs across the streets that are often overflowed in the rainy season, etc., etc. They are, in short, a kind of confidential transportation company, and the only one I have ever heard of in Mexico. As there are few navigable lakes or rivers of importance in the interior of Mexico, transportation by water cuts but a little figure, of course. Still the native Indian continues to utilize what there is. The famous Lake Tezcuco, upon which Cortez launched his little fleet in his attack upon the City of Mexico in 1420, and into which the drainage of the city is emptied, still affords navigation for small craft not drawing more than two feet of water and is accessible to the city through canals which are utilized by the Indians for transporting passengers and every variety of marketing, of which they raise large quantities along the canals and on the borders of the lake.

Penalties for Cheating at Cards.

Two children of Sig. Carmona's second wife died, poisoned. Their death left Carmona a free and rich man, able to pursue the great ambitions of his life. He desired to become minister from France to Spain, but that could not be, as he was Mexican by birth. So he traveled to Spain and bought the title of marquis, and from there went to Paris to live. His hotel is one of the most magnificent, sumptuous mansions in that brilliant city. There he entertains great people in a royal manner, taking unbounded pleasure in showing them unique pieces of furniture gathered from remote parts of the globe. He makes a great deal of money in gambling, wasting it on fast acquaintances and horses. He visits Mexico frequently. One night not long ago while there he engaged himself in "play" with a friend. The game waxed interesting as the day began to break. Suddenly Carmona noticed a clever trick played by his opponent, so without a word he rose and shot him through the head. On another occasion, when Carmona was losing his game, he resorted to cheating, and was observed in so doing by his opponent, who reached over the table, pinning Carmona's hand to the table with a knife, then departed from the house, leaving this singular gentleman in rather a painful situation. He will bear the scar of a cheat to the end of his rope.

A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love.

TRAVELING IN SIBERIA.

Miserable Horses of the Yakoots.—The Gentle Reindeer and His Driver.

Reindeer are much swifter and more reliable than dogs or the miserable horses of the Yakoots. And yet these horses are not to be despised, for they supply a need that it would be difficult to reach with other animals. They are very hardy and require scarcely more attention than the wilder animals in that country. It is not necessary to provide food or shelter for them. They thrive and do much hard work upon dead grass, twigs and dried leaves that in winter they find by pawing off the snow from the ground. In summer it would be impossible to keep up communication with the Russian outpost in Siberia without these horses of the Yakoots. Upon them is packed the merchandise for trade with the outlying tribes, and they bring back the furs that have been gathered during the winter season. Upon the obscure trail through those wild Siberian wastes the summer traveler often meets long lines of these animals trudging patiently along, sometimes twenty-five or thirty in number, each one tied to the tail of his file leader.

During the winter, however, the gentle reindeer move gaily along at a swift and easy trot, two attached to each sled, and fastened by a line from the antlers of one to the sled in front of him. There may be but one driver for half a dozen or more sleds and he sits on the right side of the leading sled, guiding his team with a line attached to a halter around the antlers and under the throat of the off leader. A steady pull directs the team to the right, and a series of jerks is a suggestion to go to the left. If, however, the leader neglects the signal, the driver jumps from his seat and runs alongside of the obstinate animal, which immediately makes a rush toward the opposite direction. An active and attentive driver occupies himself incessantly in keeping his team under full headway, and for that purpose wields a long, thin stick or wand, with which he continually prods the poor reindeer in the rear. Eventually he gets a little sore place there by continued prodding, and plies his relentless rod upon that tender spot with the best results. The conscience that exists even in a Yakoot or Tunguse yemshik has inspired him to put a wooden or bone button upon the end of his goad to keep it from penetrating too far.

When a reindeer is tired, it lies down, and no amount of punishment will get it on its feet again until another is brought to replace it from a number of spare animals that are always tied behind the rear sled for that purpose. No matter how much exhausted the weary animal seems when removed from harness, it recuperates very rapidly while running behind the sleds, and is soon ready to take its turn at pulling. The usual gait of a reindeer team is a long, swinging trot; but when in a great hurry, which is seldom the case with those lazy people, the driver urges his team into a gallop, and under such circumstances it is not unusual for them to make over twenty versts (about fourteen or fifteen miles an hour.

They Both Felt Injured, Somehow.

A curious and amusing incident occurred recently on Clay street hill, between Stockton and Powell streets, St. Louis. An elderly gentleman whose aldermanic girth and florid countenance bespoke a love for the good things of this life, was toiling slowly up the ascent. The day was rather warm and the exertion caused the old gentleman to perspire freely. He had got at least a quarter of a block up the hill when a Chinese appeared at the corner of Prospect place wheeling one of Fairbank's patent scales before him. As ill-luck would have it, he had just rounded the corner, when he placed his foot on a banana peel, slipped and fell to the earth, letting the machine go as he fell. The scales started down hill. The elderly gentleman, startled by the rumbling noise, looked up and for a moment was paralyzed with terror. The machine was coming straight for him. Then he tried to dodge it. He jumped to the edge of the sidewalk. The machine jumped too. He skipped to the wall, and so did the scales. Back he went, but his foe still headed him off. He jumped and skipped and panted and perspired, but never once thought of getting off the sidewalk into the middle of the street. The machine was almost upon him. His hat fell off. The few straggling hairs which ornamented the old gentleman's scalp stood straight up and every pore proved a fountain of perspiration. Nearer and nearer came the machine. Ha! he would run for it. He turned, but alas! too late.

The deadly machine caught him about the ankles. Up went his feet, and the old gentleman made the acquaintance a posteriori of the rapidly-moving scale. Down the hill they went together, the old gentleman's arms whirling like a wind-mill and the wheels of the machine creaking out unearthly sounds. Tobogganing was nothing to it. On Stockton street crossing they came to a full stop. The old gentleman jumped to his feet unhurt and glared around fiercely. He perceived the smiling countenance of the innocent heathen, who extended his hand with a smile of child-like simplicity and said:

"You alle same big Melican man. My machine no made wayee big man allee same you, Him blakee two places. Suppose you payee me ten dolla for mend him?"

"You—scoundrel!" cried the old gentleman, purple with rage. "How dare you make such a proposition? I'll sue you for damages, sir. How dare you let that machine go? By thunder."

LANK individual to hotel proprietor—"Can't you give me employment, sir?" Proprietor—"Yes, you're just the sort of a man we want to crawl through lamp chimneys and clean 'em."

Remembrance.

How often we worship some cherish'd remembrance,
Some image we deem 'twere a crime to forget;
We trace in new forms to the lost a resemblance,
And find a delusion to solace as yet.

As time rudely tears from his joys their disguises,
And Hope, the false trickster, is heeded no more,
Man turns from the sham which at last he despises
To pleasures that cheated and mock'd him before!

How fondly he thinks of that far away altar,
Where faith and devotion were barter'd in vain;
He hears the sweet lips with their treason still falter,
Believes they were true, and would trust them again.

He sees, but forgets, all the labor they cost him—
The dreams that have left him but ashes for fruit—
A wreck, he returns to the ocean that toss'd him,
His faith in its mirage once more to recruit.

He basks in the light of his childish illusions,
And lachrymose grows with an idle regret;
Avaunt! vanish'd past with your empty delusions,
I ask but one boon, and it is to forget.

ON A SIDE STREET.

"I think I'll call on the new people who have moved to Denver street," said Israel Courtland, as he sipped his coffee one morning at his handsome breakfast table.

"Now, Israel, I fear you would ask me to do that, you are so democratic. Mrs. Waite may be a nice enough woman, but I can't call on everybody in the township. If I call on people on the side streets, how long would I be received into first society?"

"Well, as for that," laughed good Mr. Courtland, "I should make a society for myself. I can't understand why women are so fastidious about streets. If the world were to have looked at our home forty years ago, Mary, they would have seen us as poor children living on side streets. Besides Mrs. Waite has joined your church, and it seems to me that if I belonged to a denomination which professes brotherhood I would show it by my works."

"We don't profess social equality when we join a church. If Mrs. Waite were very ill, of course I should go over and offer to help. She seems to me to be a very unwise woman. Why, she is sending her daughter Helen, about the same age of our Belle, to the high-school, while she actually takes in washing from some of the neighbors to let that girl be educated. She would be better at work in some family, and so help her mother."

"The woman don't look unhappy, wife, and if she prefers to educate her daughter, why, what's to hinder? My theory is to let people get all the education possible. People of sense never get above work, educated or uneducated, and ignorance never makes good citizenship. Who knows but Helen may do as well in the world as our Belle?"

"How absurd, Mr. Courtland!" She always called him "Mr." when she was becoming annoyed at his "high moral philosophy," as she called it. He had married his bright, ambitious wife with the expressed determination to make her happy, and whether intentionally or not, she had acquired the power which early love gives one person over another. She managed to do as she liked, and quite often managed to have Mr. Courtland do as she liked.

A very successful manufacturer, he had been a most indulgent husband and father. He was fond of Belle, a self-willed girl like her mother; but his heart centered in his only son, Henry, a promising lad of twelve, like his father, generous, unwilling to bicker about little matters, and frank and open as flowers that bask in the sunshine.

The subject of calling on Mrs. Waite was dropped, and Mrs. Courtland thought no more about it. Belle had no further desire than her mother to call upon the child of a woman who washed, but Henry, possibly from sympathy with his father, resolved to know Mrs. Waite's only son, fatherless and near his own age. A warm friendship sprang up between them.

"Father," he said, one day, "I have given my bicycle to Arthur Waite. You know he hasn't any father to buy him one, and he always looks so hungry at mine."

"Well, my young man, how will you get another? said the fond parent.

"I expect to ask my father," said the brown eyed, noble-browed boy.

"Don't you think I'll get one?" he said archly, slipping both hands round Mr. Courtland's arm.

"Well, Henry, between you and your mother it's a wonder I have any money left," and he kissed the radiant, upturned face.

A month later, when the mellow October days came, and the family had just returned from the sea side, Henry was stricken with dyptheria. Arthur, who of course had missed his playmate, for there has been no bracing sea air for the poor woman's son, was like one benumbed by some dreadful shock when he heard the news. He lingered by the window of the sick room; gathered great armsful of wild flowers in the country, and laid them on the broad door-steps of the mansion; did errands for the neighbors to earn a few cents that he might buy fruit for the sick lad, and, stole in to ask Mrs. Courtland if he might not watch nights while she slept. Mrs. Waite, shrinking at first, lest she might be intruding, came over to offer her services, and said that Helen would remain at home if she could be useful. Mrs. Courtland remembered the breakfast conversation, and wished now that she had called when she saw that this woman alone of all her neighbors dared to enter the house. Mrs. Waite always tried to do her duty, but now affection came in, for had not the sick boy been a noble friend to her Arthur?

Henry talked much in his delirium, of the jolly bicycle rides in the country, and called for Arthur; but when he came the bright eyes showed no look of recognition, and the boy went away nearly heart-broken. The sickness was of short duration, and then the Courtland's buried their idol. Arthur brought back the bicycle, laid it on the door steps, and never rode on it afterward.

"Mary," said Mr. Courtland, after months had passed, such months as a man knows who has buried the one bright thing in his life, "I've been thinking I'd like to adopt Arthur Waite. He is a warm-hearted boy, not so handsome as our Henry, but noble, and then, you know, our child loved him so well."

Mrs. Courtland was fond of him, and yet she was not quite ready for this step, for him to bear their name, and have a share in the property; but sorrow mellows us all, and she gave her consent.

The manufacturer, who had grown ten years older in the past year knocked one morning at the door of the little cottage on the side street. Mrs. Waite left her washing, and, though a little surprised, was in no wise abashed by his presence. Her own husband had been a man of unusual intelligence, but unfortunate in business, and had died when matters were at their worst. She had preferred washing to breaking up her little family, for there are few things which a mother could do at home to earn money.

"Mrs. Waite, I've come to talk with you on an important matter. Ever since Henry died, I have thought I should like to adopt Arthur and make him my heir."

The color left Mrs. Waite's cheeks. Here was an opportunity of which she had never dreamed, wealth and position for her boy; a way opened for him to go to college, perhaps; but how could she spare him! She had toiled for him from his babyhood. Mrs. Courtland was proud and could not love him as she did. But she must not stand in the way of his best good. She was growing older, and could not work always.

"I thank you Mr. Courtland," she finally found strength to say. "It seems to me that I could never give up the boy, but I will pray over it and let you know."

"He is a noble boy, Mrs. Waite. We have had many a talk together when I have taken him with me to Henry's grave, as I often do. Our hearts sorely long for some one. And we know of no one so dear as Arthur."

Mrs. Waite washed nervously, and there was a throbbing pain in her head all day long. When Arthur came home from school she told him of the visit.

"Would you go and live in the great house, dear, and be educated and have money?"

"And leave you? Never, mother!" And the lad of thirteen seemed to become a man at once. "You've worked for me and if I live I'll work for you. Mr. Courtland is a grand man, and if he offers to help me to go to college I'll take the money and pay him back."

And so a note of earnest thanks was sent to Mr. Courtland, and Arthur remained on the side street under the lowly roof.

The time came when Helen was to finish the high-school, and be ready to help earn. One day she came home with a joyous face. "Oh, mother, I have good news. The superintendent has had a call for a fine school out West, and he has recommended me. I shall have a good salary and you won't need to wash any more."

"But, my dear, who will care for Arthur? He mus't be educated, too."

"Oh, I know the Courtland's will help him. Mr. Courtland never wants him out of his sight."

"I don't see how I can possibly have you go, Helen, but what is best for you is best for us all."

The simple wardrobe of Helen was soon made ready, and then with a brave heart she said "good-bye" to the two who were all the world to her, and she went out to new scenes. The work was hard as teaching always is; nerve-wearing and exhausting work; but she made herself loved by scholars, sympathizing especially with any that were poor. At the end of the year she was re-engaged, and now she began to grow anxious for the mother to come West and make a home with her. Mrs. Waite had given her consent that the Courtlands should send Arthur to a preparatory school for college, where he would be in good care, and the house on the side street where so many happy hours had been spent, became vacant.

"You have worked long enough, dear mother," said Helen, as she met her mother at the cars, "and I have arranged for a nice boarding place for us two, where you will have no work to do."

"No work, Helen? Why, I would rather work. I was not made for society."

"Well, you can read, mother, and go to visit poor women in their homes. A kind word will comfort many a lonely and discouraged one."

Several weeks went by and Helen was never so happy before. The good mother was resting for the first time in years. She could not feel that it was quite right for Helen to work for her, but became satisfied at last, when she saw what a comfort it was to have a mother waiting to welcome the teacher when the day's work was done.

One day Helen came into the house almost out of breath. "Oh, mother, you can't guess who came to school today, came with our superintendent; the young lawyer who used to go with Belle Courtland. I must have blushed scarlet for I've seen them together so often at home. He's come to the city to go into partnership with Judge Coates, and he actually came to call upon me, as he knows about Arthur. I wonder if he can be engaged to Belle?"

"Why, Helen, you seem unusually interested," said the mother, which remark was intended to be in the nature of a reproof.

"Well, he is very gentlemanly, and a warm friend of the superintendent. He said he had heard a good report of my work."

"I told you, Hemingway, that she's the noblest girl we ever had here," remarked the superintendent, on the way home with his friend. "She supports her mother, takes an active part in the Sunday-school, and never seems to know that she is both clever and pretty. A good chance for a young lawyer, eh?"

"Not bad, Chester. The girls I've known have been too much of one kind, stylish and shallow, but little help to a man who expects to go to Congress, or be a governor in a Western State!" and Hemingway laughed, but the words meant much.

In course of time the lawyer called again at the school, and by and by at the house where Helen Waite boarded. The mother grew somewhat anxious for her daughter's happiness. "You must remember, dear, that our circle in life has been different from his. We are still poor, and you must take no encouragement from his attentions."

"I'll keep my heart whole for you and Arthur," was the response.

Month after month went by. The young lawyer was learning that nobility of character and industrious habits are as superior to money and social position as diamond is to common coal.

* * * * * *

Years after, when Helen had become the wife of the lawyer, who had reached one of the highest places the State has to give, and Arthur was his law partner, Mr. Courtland said to his wife, "It paid, Mary, for Mrs. Waite to educate that girl. Living on a side street didn't hurt her. If our Belle had been as helpful she would have won Hemingway."

"Well, Israel, we all have to learn lessons. Life is a queer school, isn't it?"

A STRANGE RACE.

The Ancient Inhabitants of the Canary Island.

Medouard Depont, while en route recently for the Congo, having put in at the Canaries, profited by the occasion to visit the Canaries Museum at Las Palmas. In his notes dated from that city he says: Some persons have for the last fifty years taken great interest in the natives of the Canaries. Their curious manners, their heroic resistance, their sudden disappearance from the history of peoples after their conquest, have created for them always increasing interest. They present the rare example of population which have developed themselves without intermediate agent, thanks to the insular position and to their distance from the centres of civilization.

The Canaries have been, however, known from a very early period. They were renowned for the mildness of their climate, and had been called the Fortunate Islands. The Champs Elysees were fabled as being there, and the poets were elumous in their celebration of them. The name Canaries is mentioned for the first by Pliny, who says that he learned it from Juba, king of Mauritania. Although lost to sight for several centuries, it was nevertheless known that the Canaries were often the prey of corsairs and adventurers who were ravaging the coasts and conveying the Gouanches into slavery. In 1402 the Norman, Jean de Bethencourt, conquered them in the name of Isabelle, the Catholic. The avowed motive was to convert the idolators to the true faith, and under this pretext he committed the greatest rapines and cruelties.

In a comparatively short time, by a phenomenon of which history offers but few examples, the Gouanches had lost their nationality, their name, their language, their customs and their traditions. The chroniclers of the conquest have informed us in their long accounts of the exploits of De Bethencourt and of his companions, but they have given only incidentally details concerning the unhappy inhabitants, whom they consider as native barbarians that were not worth the trouble of studying.

Dr. Chil, of Las Palmas, has devoted himself during the last twenty-five years to the task of reconstructing, scientifically, the past of the Gouanches. He has examined all the writings pertaining to them, made numerous excavations, and, stimulated by his initiative, a scientific society has been formed in that city, and a Canarien museum, where are grouped their collections.

Here are some facts which were obtained during a visit to Dr Chil and the Canarien Museum. The Gouanches are large and robust. Their hair is brown and sometimes blonde; the face is long, and likewise the skull, with the chin prominent. They inhabit yet almost exclusively the mountains in the centre of the seven Canaries. Before the contest and after the fifteenth century they remained absolutely in the age of stone. To manufacture tools and arms they utilized the volcanic rocks which form the islands, principally the basalt, because of its coherence, and the obsidian or glass of the volcanoes, which is very sharp. Notwithstanding the intercourse necessarily frequent with the navigators of all nations along their coasts, and who had been possessed of the metals for a long time, they knew neither of their use nor the art of producing them, and were restricted to the natural material of their islands.

The Canarien Museum possesses some polished axes, of a form and workmanship perfectly similar to those of other parts of the globe, beside the usual instruments, knives, pincers, etc. But at the side of these characters of an inferior civilization some institutions, customs and manners appear which denote a state much more advanced. The Gouanches possessed domestic animals, as the goat, the hog and the dog, but not, as was thought, the camel. They tanned the skins with art to the point that the skins of the goat and hog, with which they enveloped their mummies, are perfectly preserved for centuries. They were also very skillful at sewing these skins, although their needles were only bones of fishes and the points of leaves of the palm tree. They made with woven rushes real tissues, resembling coarse cloth. Although they might not know of the wheel, their skill was great in the potter's art. Their vases are frequently of large dimensions, of element forms and of a red color, with designs in bright red or in black. The handles of some, says Dr. Chil, recall those of the pottery of the ancient Egyptians.

The Gouanches obtained fire by rubbing a hard piece of wood against a soft piece. They cultivated wheat, and, above all, barley. They consumed a great quantity of figs and dates, which are only a little carneous, and peculiar to the Canaries. The vine to them was unknown. Although warriors, and often engaged in civil war, their arms were of the most rudimentary kind. The stone axes were exceptional. They did not even know the use of the sling. They hurled stones by the force of the arm, and this method of attack was sometimes terrible. The defensive arm was the stick, which was redoubtable in their hands. Their breasts were protected by cuirasses of wood. It was with these elementary means that they for a long time resisted their Spanish conquerors, and accomplished exploits which are celebrated in the account, of their chroniclers.

The Gouanches had neither chariots nor carts carrying everything on their backs. They possessed neither boats nor rafts, but were skillful swimmers. As the seven islands were too distant to communicate in this way, their populations remained isolated, and, although they had essentially the same degree of civilization, yet in detail their manner was different. In the islands of Fuerte Ventura the remains of important structures are found, which were called palacio by the conquerors. They embalmed their cadavers with care, but the process has been lost for preserving the flesh. The preserved body was surrounded with aromatic branches, and a number of the tanned skins of the hog and goat. The mummy was then placed in a cavern, where it is preserved until our days, or in the open air, under some little tumulus. With the Egyptians of the time of the Pharaohs, and the Peruvians of the Incas, the Gouanches were the only people who practised mummification. They believed in a supreme being who chastised vice and recompensed virtue, particularly valor.

Contrary, however, to that which the chroniclers assert—to testify, without doubt, the cruelties of the Spaniards—they had no idols. Their religion was very advanced. They had, notably in the Grand Canarie, convents of men who lived on public charity, and convents of women rigorously cloistered, for whom the sight only of a man was a sin. The morals of the Gouanches were severe. The man who misconducted himself was punished. In the case of a woman she was unpityingly condemned to death. Another feature of their customs was that the men and women were not permitted to take the same road, but had their separate paths. They knew not how to write, but had, nevertheless, public schools, where the traditions and national songs were taught. Their language was lost after the conquest. They now speak only the Spanish.

Politeness of Spanish-Americans.

There is one peculiarity about Spanish-American people which is extremely attractive to the stranger within the gate— a characteristic, by the way, of the entire modern Latin race—the men and women of all classes are invariably polite in their outward forms and ceremonies. It may not mean much, it is true, but it is irresistible even to those who are most indifferent to the ordinary courtesies of life. In city, street or country road there is the same salutation, the same lifting of the hat, the same "Buenos Dias" or "Adios," the same moving aside to give up the right of way. At first the pilgrim learns to regard himself as an exiled prince whose flimsy disguise is pierced by discerning eyes, but after he perceives that persons whom no magnificence of apparel could render kingly are treated with the same courtesy, he ascribes the reverence he has received to the innate courtliness of the lords of the soil and accepts it as his due. Riding out towards Santiago, beyond which favored region the president has an hacienda, it is not unusual to meet Don Bernado returning from a visit of inspection. His ready salutation, his courteous bow are given to every passer by, and it is noticeable that the handsome young general invariably takes the initiative and touches his big Panama hat before the pilgrim, unaccostumed to such a feature of Jeffersonian simplicity, is aware of his intention.

While every man is don this or that or the other, maidens of any age are nina; in many cases even married women being addressed by no other title than this same all embracing term. Servants go so far as to call the ladies of the house by their Christian names; a curious custom which was impressed upon the pilgrim the last time he called upon an acquaintance—the young and pretty wife of a distinguished man of affairs political and otherwise—the servant who opened the door replied to his presentation of his card that she did not know whether la nina Dolores was in or not, but she would see; and upon ushering him into the reception room accosted a fellow servant there engaged in arranging the furniture with the inquiry whether Dolores were visible.

The Origan of Shoddy.

An Eastern man says wollen mills are for sale at half their actual cost. So? Perhaps if they would mix less cotton with their wool they would have less competition from pauper labor in Europe. No man yet buys American shoddy goods who can afford to pay for honest English cloth, tariff or no tariff. The writer of this article was a reporter in an eastern manufacturing center in his younger days and always hated to interview people in woolen mills. It took such a long time to get the cotton off his clothes.

—Those who attend the races at Clifton and Guttenberg tell enough stories of "rascalities" to fill a page of this paper. One of the latest is of an owner who recently sought to make his filly "stiff" by giving her a bucket of salt water and laying heavily against her in the betting. But alas! before the filly had gone half the distance she was seized with a nausea, and coughing out a roll of worms which had long afflicted her dashed through the field and won. Thereupon joy was among the merry punters who had backed her.

FASHION NOTES.

—A great amount of fancy jewelry is worn just now, and a favored earring is the gypsy hoop set with emeralds or turquoises of extra large size, these surrounded by tiny diamonds of the first water.

—Dog-collar clasps, bangles and lace pins are shown, with garnets and opals surrounded by a fine net-work in gold or silver filigree. There are also medallion heads exquisitely painted and mounted in bronze or antique silver setting; also those of Limoges enamel surrounded by a crescent of French brilliants.

—Moire antique and moire Fancaise in smaller waves, corded silks of various brands, and plush and velvet, plain, changeable, striped or plaided, are certainly given great preference this season in the creation of grand toilets, but not to the entire seclusion of brocades. Special use is made of these stately fabrics by several Paris and London men milliners, who select new and wonderful designs in the pompadour brocades, delighting in the lustre and shadowy effects that figured satin alone can produce. Large and small patterns are both made use of, and the highest-priced gowns sent out to America are those woven in Lyons, with shot grounds, magnificently illuminated.

—The multiplicity of folds, which were the chief features of skirt draperies two years back, have almost entirely disappeared for walking gowns, and were replaced during the summer by the gracefully and slightly draped skirts, recalling a riding habit held up on one side. Jerseys and Garibaldis have retained their hold on popular affection, as well they might, from their comfort, convenience and becomingness, and made in silk are still pretty and smart with black skirts, even for winter. Yet it is to be feared their doom is spoken, they are becoming "common," and so are fading into the limbo which has already engulfed Newmarkets and covert coats, among many other sensible and charming modes against which the dread sentence "vulgerized" is written.

—Long mantles have reappeared, to the delight of all women who really understand the true principles of graceful and elegant attire; and with them the small, close bonnets, which now, as ever, become a charming woman's classic head better than any more showy or eccentric head-gear. When I remember a lovely lady, some few winters back, with her bright hair gathered in a great supple knot at the back of her neck, under the tiny close black bonnet, adorned with a simple wreath of green leaves like an anadem above the broad, low brow, and her long mantle of black cut velvet and for draping her warmly from head to foot, "I wonder women can be found so simple" as to relinquish array so exquisitely picturesque, dignified and graceful as this in favor of high-tufted bonnets, like nothing but the lifted crest of an outraged cockatoo; hair scraped up from the nape of the neck, and tight, short jackets, suited perhaps to the tailor's ideal of the human form divine in a woman, but in reality equally trying alike to the slim and the stout.

—Evening gowns are richer than ever in texture and design, albeit somewhat simpler in make, thereby partaking of the tendency of frocks in general. In spite of the struggle to revive the Directoire modes, English women show small inclination to adopt them; perchance, because they recall to the Philistine mind the wildest fads of esthetic nymphs—perchance, because of all modes the pseudo-Greek is the most trying to modern faces and figures. The Louis XV is still adhered to by many women, and brocades nearly all partake of the quality of design of that epoch; but the Louis XIII is, so far as can be seen, distinctly the coming fashion for dinner and reception gowns, and it is singularly becoming to a woman of stately and dignified presence, and also a grateful relief to those who are tired of wearing low bodices in season and out of season, regardless of the form of their arms. The overgorgeous embroideries in panels and trimmings are somewhat less favored than was the case two or three seasons back, and China crepe and other exquisitely supple and shimmering fabrics have taken their places, save when real antique lace asserts its imperial sway and is now, as ever, lord of all.

—A modified circular is the shape most in favor for the long mantles of the present season, and the most elegant ones are made, as a mantle always should be, only of one material, however richly adorned. Fur is now, as ever, the most exquisite, as it is the simplest and the most becoming, trimming for a winter mantle, although passementerie is much used. The broche peau de soie, which promised to be so much worn, has been discovered to be stiff, heavy and dowdy in appearance, and the loveliest mantles are those of velvet, velours du Nord or plush of the richest quality. Evening mantles, intended for theatre or opera, cover the whole gown, while sorties de bal are short, so as not to crush the vaporous tulle or plaited lace of the ball gown. This, however, often leaves the frock exposed to the perils of a muddy wheel or an unawninged doorway; and yet once more we sigh for a light, all enshrouding and protecting drapery like the old-fashioned burnouse. But while on the subject of evening wraps I may note the more general introduction of that most beautiful of white furs, Thibet, for the sumptuous lining of such garments. Anyone who recalls Mme. Modjeska, as *Odette*, in her great mantle of brocaded velvet, with its lining and high standing-up collar of this fur, like drifted snow, inclosing the slender throat and enhancing the beauty of the delicate countenance; or Sarah Bernhardt realizing *Marguerite Gautier's* reckless splendor in her cloak of the same wonderful soft whiteness, will understand how this most elegant and distinguished of white furs may set off the beauty of its wearer, especially when the beauty has a fragile, slender, gracious quality.

HORSE NOTES.

—Freddy Gebhard has named one of his race horses Her Lilyship.

—Fred. Richardson, the jockey, has fallen heir to a large fortune in England.

—W. C. France says he has sold forty-two head of horses since December 1.

—Charles Wheatley is to be presiding judge at the next meeting at Jerome Park.

—Secretary Fasig, of Cleveland, has sold his bay mare Rumps, 2.40¾, by Bourbon Chief.

—A party of New York turfmen are looking for a site for a new racecourse in New Jersey.

—There will be seven cross country events and hurdle races during the St. Louis meeting.

—Kingston is the most improved horse in Dwyer's stable. Tea Tray is now thoroughly well.

—T. J. Middagh, Patterson, Pa., is driving Toney Newall (2.19½ and Dick Organ (2.24½) to the pole.

—Pearl Jennings is in California heavy in foal to Ten Broeck. She will next be bred to Grinstead.

—The spring meeting of the Hudson River Driving Park will be held on June 12, 13, 14 and 15.

—The dates selected for the summer meeting at Homewood Driving Park, Pittsburg, are July 10, 11, 12 and 13.

—Charley Ford (2.16½). although now 17 years old, is still very fast. He is owned by Judge White, of Chicago.

—Work on the new T. Y. C. straightway course, at Coney Island, may be said to have begun. It is probable that the Futurity Stakes will be the first race run over it.

—Robert Steel's man "Friday" (George Eckstein) will accompany the former's consignment of trotting stock to Lexington, Ky., next month for the Woodard & Harbison sale.

—George W. Burton has purchased of Lawyer William Greer, of Middletown, Del., a brown mare, 6 years old, by Liberty, dam by American Star. She is said to be good-gaited.

—Rudolph Ellis, of Philadelphia, has purchased from Major Thomas W. Doswell, Hanover Junction, Va., the stallion Willful, and he was shipped from Virginia on January 19.

—John Van Hagan, who for a time had charge of A. J. Cassatt's Chesterbrook stallions, but more recently was assistant trainer to G. S. Caldwell, died at Washington recently.

—The noted sorrel trotting gelding Wells Fargo, 2.18¾, by George M. Patchen, Jr., has been sold at public auction to Secretary Cook, of the Speed Association of San Francisco, for $1275.

—The Locating Committee of the Vermont Horse Breeder's Association met at Rutland, Vt., on January 24 and decided to hold the annual exhibition at Rutland on August 28, 29 and 30.

—Colonel R. W. Simmons, who is the presiding judge at the New Orleans meeting and who for years acted in a similar capacity at Brighton Beach, has been selected as the presiding judge for the Monmouth Park meeting, which will continue twenty-five days, during which time $200,000 in stakes and purses will be given.

—J. B. Haggin, E. J. Baldwin, the Maltese Villa Stock Farm, Hon. George Hearst, D. J. McCarthy, Mat Storn and Theodore Winters are among the California horsemen who will be represented on the turf in the East this year.

—Among the English races that did not obtain the requisite number of enteries were the Eclipse stakes of £10,000, to be run at Sandown in 1890, and the Lottery stakes, for mares in foal, the produce to run as 3 year olds in 1891.

—The ch. g. Belmont, which shares with Neptunus the distinction of having run more races in 1887 than any other horse—64 in number—died at Brighton Beach on January 19. He was 4 years old, by imported Ill-Used, out of Caroline, by Kentucky.

—While exercising on the track at New Orleans recently the filly Belle Taw and a Faustus 2 year old came in violent collision, and both were so badly injured that they had to be destroyed. The stable boy on the 2 year old was pretty badly hurt.

—The American Jockey Club, at a meeting of the Executive Committee on Jan. 25th formally elected F. A. Lovecraft as Secretary, vice Captain J. H. Coster, resigned. Mr. Lovecraft is now both Secretary and Treasurer of the Jockey Club.

—Terre Haute has withdrawn from the trotting circuit composed of Columbus, O., Saginaw and Kalamazoo and has joined a circuit composed of Terre Haute, Freeport, Ill., Janesville, Wis., and Milwaukee.

—Modesty will not be seen at the post again. She was wind-broken last season, showing but little improvement up to the close. She is now in Lexington. and will be bred in the spring to The Ill-Used.

—John Tunney, of Philadelphia, has purchased the gray pacing mare Nellie June, 2.24¼. by Highland Gray, dam Belle Hammond by Honesty, from C. H. Smith, of Haddonfield, N. J. Price said to have been $1500.

—Some of the big prices that have been paid and offered for horses are as follows: Smuggler, $40,000; Woodford Mambrino, $40,000 refused; Pocahontas, $35,000; Jay Gould, $30,000; Lady Thorne, $30,000; Blackwood, $30,000; Governor Sprague, $27,500; Happy Medium, $25,000; George M. Patchen, $25,000; Sam Purdy, $22,000; Rosalind, $20,000; Lulu, $20,000; Edward Everett, $20,000; Socrates, $20,000; Startle $20,000; Lady Maud, $20,000; Jules Jurgenson, $19,000; Gilbreth Knox, $17,000; Lady Stout, $15,000; Allie West, $15,000; Kirkwood, $14,000; Electioneer, $12,500; Mambrino Pilot, $12,000, and $30,000 was recently refused for Belle Hamlin.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

CENTRE HALL, PA. THURS, FEB. 9, 1888.

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in ad vance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Let the taxes on whisky and tobacco stand but take them off the poor man's necessaries off his food and clothing. That's the doctrine, that is what President Cleveland urges Congress to do in his message. He stands by the poor man every time. The idea that the taxpayers have to pay the war rates on the necessaries of life at this date—twenty-three years after the war—is simply outrageous and the voters ought to say by their ballots that they will stand it no longer.

BOY THIEVES IN CHICAGO.

A large number of recent petty robberies in the vicinity of Wentworth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street was explained on Monday night by the discovery of the headquarters of a gang of boy thieves, located under a sidewalk, by two officers who, going to investigate a mysterious light under the sidewalk, found a small entrance to a cave in the ground, and on pursuing the search came to a spacious room guarded by a 13 year-old Jack Sheppard named Nimmie Rynes. "Who goes there?" followed by the sharp click of a revolver, greeted the officers as they were about to enter the cavern, and their quickness probably saved their lives, for on getting inside they found young Rynes with a revolver in hand and ready to uphold the dignity of the gang of which he was an officer.

Inside a curious spectacle was presented. Revolvers in great profusion hung about the papered walls, backed up by a huge musket, which glistened brightly in the light from an old salamander stove in one corner. The walls were picturesquely decorated with sensational prints, and notice signed in red ink related the fact that "Tough Jimmie" was captain of the crowd, and that "Billy the Kid" officiated as lieutenant. To the threats of summary vengeance to traitors was signed the hair-raising names of "Lightning Eddie," "Peanuts," "Jumbo," "Oysters," "Chumpy" and "Dyng Do." The youthful cave dweller in charge told the officer he was awaiting the arrival of some of his comrades, but they failed to put in an appearance. At the station the boy finally confessed to a complicity in several robberies perpetrated by the gang of which he was a member.

WHAT A BLIZZARD IS.

In Centre county we have snow storms, but the following description of a Dakota blizzard, tells the difference:

A blizzard is simply a strong, cold wind moving unchecked over leagues of light, unpacked snow. It sweeps up that which has previously fallen, carries it away in the color of a vast shaken fleece, distributes it so that each atmospheric atom has its little particle, and drives along with a steady fury. Whether fresh snow is falling can seldom be determined by people out in a real blizzard. As far as the eye can see upward, and that is but a little space, the hurry of minute pellets hurling through ether across an unrevealed sky prevails, and the hurrying sameness on every side is varied only by occasional tall and blending wraiths where the wind whirls in shifting column. A confusion of the senses, comparable to none produced otherwise appals one submitted to the enormous and blinding force of such a snow-filled wind and scarcely a distinct thought remains except that the awful cold forbids crouching for rest and shelter. To our personal knowledge one in such a storm keeps with difficulty upon a railway track lifted three feet above the surrounding prairie, and may be lost by five steps the wrong way after stumbling down from the embankment, which, being white, becomes instantly invisible. It is recorded on good authority that teamsters halting with their horses have been snowed over thirty feet deep by blizzards and have survived by beating out breathing chambers till the cessation of the storm enabled them to dig themselves to upper air The formation of a drift about a halted man, or horse, or sleigh, is sometimes wonderfully speedy; and the drift, once established, grows by virtue of its obstructiveness. In some well-authenticated cases lost persons have been found by the drifts over them and dug out alive; in others the spring has revealed corpses still unthawed among the last white relics of winter. In blizzards people have often been unable to see across the street of a Northwestern town, and sometimes men lose their direction in trying to reach the opposite side of a well-built way.

AN UNPARALLELED OFFER.

No. 1—The Centre Reporter	$1 50
No. 2—The American Agriculturist, postpaid, (English or German,) for 1888	1 50
No. 3—"Christ before Pilate," 22x28 inches in size, photo etching	1 00
No. 4—"Christ on Calvary," 22x28 inches in size, Mezzo graveure	1 00
No. 5—"Our Homes: How to Beautify Them," 150 illustrations, bound in cloth and gold, published Dec. 20, 1887	1 00
Total,	$6 00
We will furnish all the above, postpaid, for	$2 80

Send postal to 751 Broadway, New York, for specimen copy of the American Agriculturist, sample pages of "Our Homes; How to Beautify them," full description of the pictures, "Christ before Pilate" and "Christ on Calvary," and portrait of Munkacsy, the painter of these great works.

OFF FOR A SIX DAYS' WALK.

Start at Midnight of the Walking Match in Madison Square Garden.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The six days' walking match, for which preparations have been going forward for some time, began at midnight in the Madison Square Garden with forty-eight starters.

The utmost interest was manifested by the 6,000 spectators. The pens in which the contestants will rest during their weary tramp were the objective points of all at first and the booths afterward.

Considerable betting was going on, the favorites being Cartwright, Connors, Sinclair, Hart and Hughes, in the order named. A good many, however, pinned their faith on Ranhofer of New York, an ex-champion walker, who has always shown great staying powers. He is in excellent condition. He stands five feet eleven inches.

As the contestants came out to take their positions the immense audience cheered. Campana, otherwise "old sport," was the first to come to the starting point at 11.55. Hart followed immediately and then came the others in a bunch. The start, a good one, was made exactly at midnight.

The first away was Field, followed by Cox, and then came Hughes, Cartwright, Albert, Panchot, Herty, Guerrero, Brodie's unknown, Hart, Sinclair, Elson, Hales, Heggleman, Strokel, Curran, Dillon, Campana, Tilly, Callahan, Ranhofer, McLaughlin, Selin, Paul, Dufrane, Keeslon, Call, Moran, Hoag, Johnson, Hoagland, Nawdart, Day, Burrell, Pettilla, Delrica, Lurkey, Swenk, Richards, Taylor, Munson, Stolpp, Thomas, Stout, Vint, Sullivan, Bird and Connors, who brought up in the rear, making forty-eight all told.

The leaders at the end of the first mile were Albert, Sinclair, Cartwright and Hart, who passed the scoring point in exactly five minutes. The score at the end of the first hour stood as follows:

Cartwright, 8 miles, 6 laps; Guerrerreo, 8 miles, 6 laps; Golden, 8 miles, 6 laps; Albert and Hegelman, 8 miles, 6 laps each; Hart and Strokel, 8 miles, 2 laps; Connors and Herty, 8 miles; Sinclair, 7 miles, 5 laps; Hughes, 6 miles, 7 laps.

Unable to Reach an Agreement.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The cigar manufacturers and their employes have as yet come to no satisfactory terms of settlement. A committee from Union 97 met a similar committee from the manufacturers, for the purpose of arriving if possible at some conclusion agreeable to both parties. The manufacturers, although feeling it necessary to make a reduction in pay, were disposed to make some concessions in order to prevent a strike. The men were evidently inclined not to concede anything. They were given until Wednesday next to bring the matter before their Union. Although there are rumors that a strike may result, no action to that effect has yet been taken.

A Church Opened to Dr. Fulton.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—The failure of Dr. Justin D. Fulton to secure a hall in which to deliver his lectures against Romanism in this city was the cause of considerable discussion among the Baptist ministers, who indignantly declared that it was an attempt to throttle free speech. They therefore arranged to have him lecture in Emanuel Church, and gave him a public welcome, The Rev. Dr. Williams presided and a number of Baptist ministers were to be seen among the large audience present. Dr. Fulton made an address, and was announced to lecture on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Pullman's New Industry.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—There are rumors that the Pullman Palace Car Company will in a few weeks begin the construction of an immense plant for the manufacture of locomotives. It is intimated that giant locomotives will now be constructed, capable of hauling from 75 to 100 loaded cars. No details are given beyond the confirmation from the officers of the company of the statement that they will certainly add the construction of locomotives to their present business.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Major William A. Marye, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to inspect certain hospital and medical property at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., for which Acting Assistant Surgeon S. W. Bowles is responsible. Leave of absence for six months has been granted Captain Michael Leahy, Eighteenth infantry.

One-Armed Sluggers Meet.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 5.—Otto Johnson and John Geiger, two one-armed sluggers, fought three rattling rounds with small gloves in Opera House Hall early yesterday morning. Johnson was knocked out. The men had only their left arms to fight with. There were four clean knock downs in three rounds. Both were pretty badly punished.

Paralyzed at the Organ.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6.—While playing the "Te Deum" at the morning service in St. Andrews' Church, in Meriden, Sunday, Prof. Henry A. Foster, the organist, was stricken with paralysis. He was carried home, and his recovery is doubtful. His entire left side is paralyzed. He is one of the best known musicians in the State.

Mrs. Cleveland Not Present.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—A service of prayer was held yesterday over the body of Homer F. Harmon which was taken to Houlton, Me., last night for interment. Mrs. Folsom was present. Mrs. Cleveland decided at the last moment not leave Washington. She sent a letter of sympathy.

Arming Postal Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Post Office Department has resolved to arm, at the expense of the department, all postal clerks west of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. This action is taken because of the frequent "holding up" of mail trains by robbers in that section.

Murder at a Soldiers' Home.

BATH, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Thomas Larny and William Lavery, inmates of the Soldiers' Home, came to blows and fought savagely. Lavery receiving injuries from which he died yesterday. A coroner's jury has found Larny guilty of murder and he is held on that charge.

Government Vessels in Collision.

FALMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 5.—The United States vessels Gallatin and Dexter collided yesterday in Wood's Holl Harbor. Two of the Gallatin's boats were stove and her rigging was torn. The Dexter was not injured.

Tramps in Winter Quarters.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 6.—There are now 255 tramps confined in the Cumberland county prison.

Four Feet of Snow on a Level.

KEENE, N. H., Feb. 6.—Snow is four feet deep on a level in the woods in Bartlett.

WONDERFUL LUCK.

How George Prather and His Brothers Made a Royal Fortune.

There died on a farm near Bear Lake, Crawford County, a few days ago, a horse that in January, 1865, figured prominently in one of the most important operations in the history of oil development in Venango County—an operation by which the owner of the horse and his two brothers, without a dollar of capital, made, according to a Bradford (Pa.) correspondent of the New York *Sun*, a million dollars apiece. The horse was known as "the Prather horse," and was formerly the property of the late George Prather, of Meadville. It was nearly twenty-eight years old.

George Prather was one of three brothers—John, George and Abraham—who started a country store in the village of Plumer, Venango County, in 1864. John Prather was married to the daughter of an old farmer named Holmden, who lived on Pithole creek, seven miles beyond petroleum developments in 1864. In the fall of that year representatives of a new corporation, known as the United States Oil Company, leased a part of old man Holmden's farm and began putting down a well upon it. The era of bogus oil companies, which subsequently swindled the public out of millions of dollars in a few months' time, was then beginning. No one in the neighborhood of Holmden's had any faith in the existence of oil thereabouts, but the Prather brothers thought that on the strength of the United States Company's having begun actual operations on the farm, they might utilize the fact in a little speculation of their own. They had no money, but John Prather, the son-in-law of the owner of the farm, made the latter an offer of $25,000 for the refusal of the remainder of his farm for sixty days. As $25,000 was more than ten times the value of his property, Holmden took the chances of the boys being able to raise the money, and readily signed the papers.

By the middle of November the drill on the United States lease had reached third sand, the sand in which oil had invaribly been found along Oil creek, but no oil was found. The drill was continued, however, to delay the day of failure and to give opportunity for the placing of more of the company's stock with credulous speculators. Cold weather came on and compeled operations to cease for the time, just as the drill reached a fourth sand, something until then unknown.

The Prather boys had not done any thing with the Holmden farm as late as January, 1865. Then they concluded to push it in the market, as they believed a few weeks more would see the failure of the United States Company's scheme. George Prather was sent East to find a customer for the farm. At Pittsburgh he interested C. B. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan & Kent, in the matter, and the two went on to Philadelphia to dispose of the property. Toward the middle of January the weather grew mild, and there came a break up. The superintendent of the United States Company paid a visit to the well, with the intention of drawing the tools and abandoning the work. His curiosity prevailed upon him to see what the character of the fourth sand was, and he fired up and started the drill. It had taken but a few turns when it dropped eight feet in the rock and tapped the oil vein. The well was tubed, and it suddenly began flowing, spouting oil at a three-hundred-barrel rate.

That was before the days of oil-well "mysteries," and the news of the strike on the Holmden farm soon spread through the region. The farm at once jumped among the millions in value. John and Abraham Prather were wild. Their brother George was in the East trying to sell the farm, and, ignorant of the oil strike, might even then have disposed of it for a song. Telegrams were sent to him at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, but he could not be found. There was as yet no railroad communication between Oil City and Pittsburgh. George Prather owned a very fleet and strong young horse, and John mounted that horse and started for Pittsburgh. He did not leave the saddle until he had made the entire distance, nearly one hundred miles, over the crooked and hilly roads along the Allegheny river. At Pittsburgh he took the cars for Philadelphia. If the train had been one minute late the Prather boys would have lost $2,000,000, for John met his brother George and Duncan on the Girard House steps, as they were on their way to close out the sale of the farm for $100,000. The three took the next train for Pittsburgh, and reached the Holmden farm the day before the sixty days' refusal expired.

Pithole creek was then overrun with excited oil speculators, and almost any price was offered for land. The rise of Pithole City had begun. Mrs. Holmden, the old farmer's wife, refused to sign the deed to the farm unless the price was put at $125,000 and a present of $5,000 in gold was given her. The $125,000 was quickly raised by selling a very small interest in the farm, but the whole property came near being forfeited in the search of the $5,000 in gold. It was obtained through the banker Culver of Rouseville just in time to save the property. The Prather boys and Duncan made $4,000,000 on the property, and all left Pithole before the bottom dropped out. All three of the boys lost their fortunes afterward in speculation. George died in Meadville. The horse that had carried his brother to Pittsburgh on that eventful January day with the news of the oil strike at Pithole was used by him for several years, and after his death was sold to the farmer who owned it until its death.

Long before the crash came at Pithole it was known that the capital of the United States Oil Company was fictitious, and that its venture on the Holmden farm was entirely of the wildcat order, made for the purpose of selling its stock. That it became suddenly one of the wealthiest companies ever organized in the oil regions and was enabled to pay enormous dividends, was to none so much of a surprise as to its projectors themselves. It made the fortune of every one connected with it, and is referred to still as the most successful wild-cat venture in the history of any speculation.

Lowly-Born Cardinals.

The death is announced in Upper Austria of Frederick Ganglebauer, only brother of Cardinal Ganglebauer, Archbishop of Vienna and Primate of the Empire. Frederick Ganglebauer was but an ordinary peasant, and fell dead of an aneurism of the heart while engaged in plowing his fields. Cardinal Simor, the Primate of the Kingdom of Hungary, is the son of a village cobbler, and has his old mother residing with him in his splendid palace.

Italian Versatility.

A sign in front of a store in the city of Bari, on the Adriatic Sea, in Italy, recommends to the public the goods and services to be had from the proprietor: "Leeches, bread sold in slices or loaves, and tuition in mathematics."

A Merry New Year !!

Old Fathnr Time, like the Harvester, annually gathers in the crop and 1887 like its predecessors has been stored away for reference only. 1888, in its gay and youthful attire is upon us, and with it brings new resolutions, inspiration and vigor. We enter the New Year with the best of wishes towards all and kindly solicit a share of your patronage.

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MENTION THIS PAPER.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 20, 1

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Montandon	5 36 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
" "	Renovo	8 50 a m
" arr at	Erie	3 58 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
" "	Montandon	1 14 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
" "	Renovo	4 30 p m
" "	Kane	8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
" "	Montandon	5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
(Sunday Train.)		
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" " "	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
" " "	Montandon	9 37 a m
" " "	Williamsport	10 40 a m
" " "	Lock Haven	11 34 a m
" " arrives	Renovo	12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
" " "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" " "	Williamsport	8 15 a m
" " "	Montandon	9 17 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
" " "	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
" "	Renovo	10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20 p m
" "	Montandon	1 22 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo	4 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
" "	Williamsport	6 20 p m
" "	Montandon	7 23 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25 a m
Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.		
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 45 p m
" "	Renovo	11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
" "	Williamsport	1 25 a m
" "	Montandon	2 27 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
PM	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	PM
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 4
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 22
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 28
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 08		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 23		2 55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7,10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't

The Centre Reporter.

SUPPLEMENT.

CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1888.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF CENTRE COUNTY

FOR THE YEAR

1887.

STATEMENT SHOWING STANDING OF COLLECTORS OF 1887.

YEAR.	DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	COUNTY TAX.	STATE TAX.	
1887	Bellefonte borough	J M Keichline	$ 880 52	$ 981 23	
	Centre Hall "	James Coldron	95 87	18 64	
	Howard "	Jacob Deitz	110 50	24 84	
	Milesburg "	W R Campbell	101 46	35 85	
	Millheim "	J W Stover	169 44	26 34	
	Philipsburg "	Jos Brown	514 76	181 69	
	Unionville "	E M Lucas	107 49	4 96	
	Benner township	S C Bathgate	795 76	20 01	
	Boggs "	Wm Shawley	487 35	40 65	
	Burnside "	Jacob Craft	59 87	41 64	
	College "	Jas I Lytle	871 94	37 62	
	Curtin "	Peter Robb	95 66	3 61	
	Ferguson "	G W Homan	692 17	39 78	
	Gregg "	E Zettle	834 63	78 87	
	Haines "	H A Mingle	313 05	34 67	
	Howard "	Peter Raab	207 54	30 12	
	Half Moon "	A J Thompson	404 75	25 09	
	Harris "	D T Weiland	643 12		
	Huston "	D W Kline	187 90	4 34	
	Liberty "	Jos B Kunes	222 63	15 72	
	Marion "	O P Orr	388 51	15 37	
	Miles "	Jos K Weber	304 04	137 06	
	Patton "	G W Gray	485 89	39 34	
	Penn "	A W Ulrich	475 46	37 83	
	Potter "	J M Gilliland	982 31	56 60	
	Rush "	J B Long	122 37	10 67	
	Snow Shoe "	J S Ewing	215 11	10 77	
	Spring "	John S Roan	1051 55	35 65	
	Taylor "	Samuel Hoover	199 49	20 82	
	Union "	Wm Spotts, Sr.	246 02	10 14	
	Walker "	B S Winkleman	387 53	53 12	
	Worth "	Wm Bennett	165 27	12 63	
			12819 96	2085 67	—$ 14905 63
1886	Curtin township	John A Daley	5 47		
	College "	Jacob Herman	65 76		
	Huston "	D W Kline	7 20		
	Benner "	Wm Grove, Jr.	24 46		
	Patton "	R H Reed	151 99		
	Walker "	D A Detrick	252 29	24 38	
	Worth "	Wm Bennett	50		
1876	Bellefonte borough	Jno H Morrison	588 78		
			1096 45	24 38	—$ 1120 93

NOTES IN HANDS OF ATTORNEY FOR COLLECTION.

Andrew Gregg	$ 33 62	
Patrick Ward, Jr.	449 24	
Wm Brower et al	145 54	—$ 628 04

NOTES IN HANDS OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FINES AND COSTS THAT ARE COLLECTABLE.

Robert Taylor	$ 245 77	
Thos Shearer	44 69	
Calvin Miller	19 50	
George Grimes	19 50	
John F Cooney	53 13	
J E Shaffer	100 00	—$ 482 59

JUDGMENTS DUE THE COUNTY IN LUNACY CASES.

Balance due from Benner township	$ 441 01	
" " " Philipsburg borough	269 69	
Amount " " Spring township	1280 30	—$ 1991 00

ASYLUM BILLS DUE FROM TOWNSHIPS FOR KEEPING LUNATICS.

Limestone township, Lycoming county	$ 52 58	
College "	35 75	
Huston "	311 75	
Bellefonte borough	190 05	
Union township	106 15	
Half Moon "	45 00	
Snow Shoe "	25 89	—$ 767 17

COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

JOHN WOLF,	CR.	DR.
By bal due Jan. 3, 1887	$ 462 00	
By 9 days delivering election papers, assessment blanks, etc	27 00	
By 8 days delivering transcripts, tax notices and registers	24 00	
By 10 days delivering 60 day registers and duplicates	30 00	
By 5 days delivering Novemb'r election blanks	15 00	
By 2 days examining bridges	6 00	
By 160 days' service in Commissioners' Office	480 00	
	1044 00	
To sundry orders		$1044 00

J. C. HENDERSON,	CR.	DR.
By balance due Jan 3, '87	$ 62 00	
By 9 days delivering election and assessm't blanks	27 00	
By 8 days delivering transcripts, tax notices and registers	24 00	
By 10 days deliv'g 60 day registers & duplicates	30 00	
By 5 days delivering Nove'ber election papers	15 00	
By 6 days at Martha, Julian and Milesburg bridges	18 00	
By 177 days' service in Commissioners' Office	531 00	
	707 00	
By sundry orders		$707 00

A. J. GRIEST,	CR.	DR.
By balance due Jan 3,'87	$ 130 00	
By 9 days delivering election & assessment blanks	27 00	
By 9 days delivering election transcripts, notices and June registers	27 00	
By 10 days delivering 60 day regis's & duplica's	30 00	
By 5 days delivering Nove'ber election papers	15 00	
By 2 days at Martha and Julian bridges	6 00	
By 180 days service in Commissioners' Office	540 00	
	775 00	
To sundry orders		$775 00

COSTS PAID IN SUNDRY COMMONWEALTH CASES.

W B Mingle	$ 44 00	
John Kennedy	29 49	
H Simler	28 11	
D H Yesger	5 63	
James C Sankey	1 70	
B J La Porte	8 88	
H D Crosby	13 62	
Lewis Hess	10 61	
A S Garman	38 82	
G W Wythe	6 06	
Will Tyson	6 06	
J H Boring	6 06	
F M Willy	6 06	
Joseph Brown	6 06	
Samuel Parker	6 06	
Hamer Sankey	30 16	
John A Lehr	23 26	
J C Meyer	232 24	
P F Bottorf	15 25	
Wm. Reed	6 09	
James Kane	1 62	
Wm. B Poorman	1 62	
Daniel Moore	9 06	
Pat. Morrisy	9 06	
John Poorman	4 50	
Hugh W Riddle	6 00	
W B Rine	6 00	
W A Lyon	52 64	
S F Foster	43 65	
Wm. Gares	14 50	
G G Mattern	8 06	
Jacob Eisenhuth	1 00	
James I Delong	2 00	
J M Green	3 90	
James McMullen	3 57	
Joseph Brothers	26 18	
L B Stover	15 84	
Joseph Smull	5 28	
R Kreider	6 06	
Robert Meek	5 88	
George L Lee	15 84	
C G McMillen	7 12	
M Yeager	3 00	
G W Harter	22 60	
J W Hazel	5 28	
G W Loner	16 33	
John Ocker	5 28	
Frank Field	3 20	
Reuben Smull	5 28	
Fergus Potter	1 90	
Clara Farley	3 20	
Wm. Thompson	2 00	
Jacob Griffen	69	
S S Hazel	5 28	
H Holtzworth	3 48	
Claude Cook	4 32	
W A Lathrop	4 32	
W R Haynes	$ 4 82	
R J Haynes	1 50	
J A [illegible]	7 50	
Jacob Nestlerode	3 24	
H E Duck	2 00	
Alfred Thompson	7 58	
D A Musser	13 45	
J S Ewing	4 32	
James Daugherty	1 62	
Peter Wolf	2 53	
James Spicer	4 86	
G H Barnes	4 86	
Thomas Weston	8 25	
Vinton Beckwith	5 96	
G W Kelley	6 92	
George Cowher	7 90	
Samuel Frantz	7 35	
Wm. Hamer	7 90	
John R Frantz	7 90	
Irwin Bennett	98	
George Reese	98	
Wm. Resides	98	
David Hoover	98	
H M Dunning	5 88	
Wm. Spicer	6 08	
Mollie Spicer	6 08	
Annie and Ida Colyer	6 00	
Wm. Snyder	4 50	
J I Moris	2 55	
Joanna Walker	4 56	
Joseph Lutz	2 06	
J L Seibert	6 00	
E Royer	2 22	
S Ockerman	9 00	
J G Rimmy	3 75	
G F Harris	6 00	
Adam Hile	4 10	
James Morely	2 22	
M A Kirk	4 50	
Elizabeth Fishburn	104 92	
J M Fishburn	9 84	
Mary Brooks	80	
Curt. Wheeler	2 84	
A Somerville	7 50	
Mrs. E Holt	2 22	
D B Malone	10 02	
H Poorman	1 80	
D F Fortney	33 77	
Charles Rimmy	4 10	
G S Horkheimer	5 22	
Aaron Myers	2 94	
C Johnsonbaugh	4 86	
Wm. Collins	3 36	
Susan Tanyer	6 66	
C M Bower	5 28	
John Pacini	3 00	
James Teller	1 68	
Adam Yearick	3 22	
Henry Showers	3 72	
W C Heinle	131 62	
W A Dupue	6 06	
T J Dunkle	22 73	
M Walker	1 98	
Irvin Wentzel	1 04	
Emma E Cooney	4 86	
Samuel Ard	3 40	
John F Krebs	2 80	
T Wilson Way	29 64	
S Sellers	5 94	
Walter Bickel	7 02	
Musser Ward	5 94	
J E Elder	5 94	
Wm. Bailey	5 94	
M Cunningham	9 00	
Wm. Dawson	9 00	
Isaac Dawson	9 00	
H Seibert	3 00	
R H Irwin	9 50	
Wm. Scott	9 00	
John C Stover	10 56	
C P Hilder	9 00	
R J Schad	9 00	
Walter Biddle	5 94	
E McAffee	5 94	
G L Potter	9 60	
W L Wilson	13 56	
Frank Galbraith	6 00	
H H Osman	2 79	
John Brackbill	9 00	
Andrew Howley	1 50	
John Showers	80	
James North	1 96	
W Fred Reynolds	1 50	
A J Orndorf	1 00	
Al. Martz	80	
Joshua Folk	20 61	
H H Montgomery	26 92	
John W Collins	6 05	
Amos Mullen	138 45	
A B Moore	6 86	
J H Oliger	18 49	
L A Schaffer	99 20	
John B Linn	18 10	
H T Lucas	1 32	
J W Adams	25	—$ 1986 35

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

J M Keichline, water tax of 1886-7	$ 195 00	
H S Sayer, desk for District Attorney's Office	48 00	
J S Meyer, special District service	50 00	
Joshua Folk, cleaning prisoner and Dec. '86—salary	10 00	
John B Linn, cost in John Ward case	8 71	
J Van Ullen, two gross steel pens	2 25	
E W Woodruff, doc. files Prothonotary office	$ 8 00	
Adam Hoy, legal opinion in tax case	10 00	
A J Cruse, 11 lbs. wrapping paper	1 10	
E Graham & Son, gum boots, night of fire	2 50	
W R Brachbill, 2 chairs for Dist. Att'y office	14 00	
D L Meek, et. al. expenses, Carnegie case	20 00	
W F Reber, copying aff. in same case	4 80	
John B Long, advertising and tax receipts	4 83	
D W Kline, for same	1 50	
Henry Buck, costs in D A Musser case	6 78	
F P Musser, for same	6 54	
S D Musser, for same	6 54	
Adam Hoy, retainer fee	20 00	
D F Fortney, auditing county officers' acc'ts	35 00	
A Steinbranner, taking depositions	8 00	
John L Kurtz, appro'n Hook and Ladder Co.	25 00	
G W Harter, costs in D A Musser case	1 25	
A I Shaw, ½ gross bottles disinfectant	16 20	
D H Yerger, appropriation Logan Hose Co.	10 00	
H L Galbraith, seal for Prothonotary's office	7 50	
W F Reeder, costs in Phbg. Water Co. case	13 25	
Undine Fire Co. appr'n	20 00	
J C Rumberger, making tax duplicates	38 00	
E M Greist, copying registers	19 47	
Chas. T Griest, for same	10 52	
D F Fortney, expense D A Musser case	3 00	
De Hann & Co., 2 gross pens	2 85	
B Galbraith, 2 tip staff for conventions	4 00	
M Morrison, 2 tip staff for conventions	4 00	
S F Foster, 2 tip staff for conventions	4 00	
D F Fortney, expense to Supreme Court	38 75	
Schlicht & Field, document files	46 75	
Jas. Harris & Co., mdse.	2 80	
Geo. T Bisel & Co., box envelopes	6 50	
Frank E Bible, express on books Reed'r office	14 40	
Bairfoot & Wetzel, stationery	5 60	
H Y Stitzer, stationery	24 48	
William Mann, copying press and dockets	24 75	
Centegraph Co, ink and plate	6 10	
Telephone Co., use of instruments, etc	73 25	
Adams Express Co., freights	19 10	
McCalmont & Co., grass seed	3 70	
J H Dobbins, postage and box rent	50 40	
A & J Garbrick, ice for season	20 63	
J E Johnson, freight and drayage	2 79	
Telegraph Co., messng's	2 45	
R E Cambridge, clerical work	41 42	
E E Woods, cler'l work	80 00	
J S Reid, clerical work	22 00	
J L Spangler, redemp'n	13 94	
Josh. Folk, spe'l officer	61 00	—$ 1202 80

ASSESSORS' PAY.

Bellefonte borough—		
H H Benner, assessor	$ 61 50	
T B Benner, registra. assessor, N. W.	17 00	
J A McAfferty, registra. assessor, S. W.	17 00	
C W Reese, registra. assessor, W. W.	12 00	
Milesburg borough—		
P H Haupt, assessor	31 25	
Millheim boro—		
J H Auman, assessor	15 25	
Centre Hall boro—		
J B Solt, assessor	19 13	
Howard boro—		
A J Gardner, assessor	24 20	
Philipsburg boro—		
B J La Porte, assessor	35 00	
G W Naugle, registra. assessor, 1st W	6 25	
M G Gray, registra. assessor, 3rd W	7 25	
Unionville boro—		
J Wilbur Smith, assess	11 11	
Benner twp—		
G B Hennigh, assessor	45 43	
Boggs twp—		
E I Walker, assessor	63 35	
Jona. Packer, registra assessor, N. P.	5 00	
N Beerly, registra, assessor, W. P.	3 00	
S Bathurst, registra. assessor, E. P.	3 00	
Burnside twp—		
Wm Steevens, assess'r	17 90	
College twp—		
J E Murray, assessor	51 88	
Curtin twp—		
Wm. Robb, assessor	23 49	
Ferguson twp—		
Wm. Fry, assessor	40 20	
A G Archey, registra. assessor, E. P.	6 48	
W E Meek, registra assessor, W. P.	6 56	
Gregg twp—		
John Minnich, asses'r	50 93	
Wm Weaver, registra. assessor, N. P.	4 00	
A C Ripka, registra. assessor, S. P.	10 00	
Haines twp—		
J Winkleblech, asses'r	43 48	
C C Bell, registra. assessor, W. P.	4 00	
J C Stover, registra. assessor, E. P.	4 25	
Harris twp—		
J P Weber, assessor	38 06	
Half Moon twp—		
S Sellers, assessor	35 16	
Huston twp—		
W P Parsons, assessor	22 49	
Howard twp—		
A R Bathurst, assessor	30 75	
Liberty twp—		
A C Bowes, assessor	29 21	
Marion twp—		
Samuel C Hoy, assessor	24 75	
Miles twp—		
J R Brumgart, asses'r	28 23	
Patton twp—		
Wm. E Tate, assessor	26 65	
Penn twp—		
J S Meyer, assessor	24 84	
Potter twp—		
W W Royer, assessor	49 00	
R D Foreman, registra assessor, N. P.	4 00	
Rush twp—		
J Dumbleton, assessor	39 00	
John Howe, registra. assessor, S. P.	11 25	
Spring twp—		
M F Riddle, assessor	53 40	
Snow Shoe twp—		
James Watson, asses'r	56 40	
Wm. P Brown, registra. assessor, E. P.	9 00	
Wm. Kerrin, registra. assessor, W. P.	8 32	
Taylor twp—		
Vinton Beckwith, assessor	40 56	
Union twp—		
C J Calhoun, assessor	30 72	
Walker twp—		
A L Schaffer, assessor	37 30	
Worth twp—		
A Woodring, assessor	25 41	
Amount paid assessors of 1886 for balance due	85 39	—$ 1340 78

ELECTION EXPENSES.

		Feb. Elec.	Nov. Elec
Bellefonte Boro.,	N. W.	$ 7 50	$ 15 00
" "	S. W.	7 50	9 00
" "	W. W.	7 50	9 00
Centre Hall Borough		19 11	17 05
Howard Borough		18 38	15 65
Milesburg Borough		18 11	13 85
Millheim Borough		21 83	19 80
Philipsburg Boro, 1st W		16 74	21 45
" " 2d W		17 01	23 45
" " 3d W		24 49	21 45
Unionville Borough		18 91	14 85
Benner Township		7 86	9 92
Boggs "	E. P.	13 47	12 45
Boggs "	W. P.	24 81	19 85
Boggs "	N. P.	10 95	13 25
Burnside "		24 15	22 55
College "		18 75	15 45
Curtin "		19 71	14 85
Ferguson "	E. P.	19 67	21 05
Ferguson "	W. P.	15 63	17 65
Gregg "	S. P.	22 47	21 25
Gregg "	N. P.	11 53	14 05
Haines "	E. P.	17 31	20 85
Haines "	W. P.	24 83	23 05
Half Moon "		27 93	$ 18 05
Harris "		22 22	18 60
Howard "		19 01	15 65
Huston "		19 11	22 05
Liberty "		27 54	16 65
Marion "		30 05	18 80
Miles "		22 11	20 85
Patton "		21 87	18 65
Penn "		23 82	22 48
Potter "	S. P.	23 19	20 40
Potter "	N. P.	18 51	18 25
Rush "	S. P.	21 99	22 85
Rush "	N. P.	18 97	23 65
Spring "		15 50	18 00
Snow Shoe "	E. P.	20 79	23 65
Snow Shoe "	W. P.	15 87	18 45
Taylor "		19 91	17 85
Union "		16 43	15 25
Walker "		26 48	15 25
Worth "		20 27	17 55
H H Montgomery, Cons't Bellefonte, notices of election, etc		10 20	
A C Hinton, Snow Shoe township		1 50	
Jac. M Clarr, Rush twp		1 50	
Jos. H. Rankin, 2 days clerk, returns		4 00	
J C Meyer, 2 days clerk, returns		4 00	
		849 99	800 70
Total			1650 69

COURT EXPENSES.

Traverse jurors, January session	$ 353 06	
Traverse jurors, Jan. session, 2nd week	415 84	
Grand jurors Jan. ses	138 64	
Traverse jurors, special March term	175 08	
Traverse jurors Apr. ses	436 20	
Grand jurors, Apr. ses	197 36	
Traverse jurors, Apr. session, 2nd week	373 74	
Traverse jurors, special term, June	116 88	
Traverse jurors, August session	552 38	
Grand jurors, Aug. ses	204 24	
Traverse jur, Nov. ses	523 80	
Grand juror, Nov. ses'n	162 80	
Traverse jurors, Nov. session, 2nd week	339 53	
B Galbraith, court crier	140 00	
S F Foster, court messenger	130 00	
M Morrison, tip staff	82 00	
S Haupt, tip staff	80 00	
C Derr, tip staff	44 00	
V Beckwith, tip staff	4 00	
Talesman	26 00	
D Garman, board for jury	19 00	—$ 4514 58

JAIL EXPENSES.

Electric light & globes furnished	$ 187 55	
Bellefonte Gas Co., steam heat	353 94	
J K McFarlane, hardw'r	8 25	
H K Hicks & Bro., "	43 84	
Jas. Harris & Co., chandelier, etc	111 45	
Logan Machine Works, repairs plumbing and material furnished	230 18	
L L Brown, coal deliv'd	115 13	
W T Irwin, wood "	29 00	
Is. Hoover, " "	7 50	
Jas. Flick, " "	17 25	
Sylvan Lucas, " "	29 50	
E L Powers, shoes for prisoners	8 50	
A C Mingle, shoes for prisoners	3 00	
I Guggenheimer, clothing for prisoners	15 00	
Joseph Brothers & Co., clothing for prisoners	15 80	
J A Harper & Co., clothing and shoes for prisoners	23 25	
C U Hoffer, merch'dise.	2 75	
W K Ludwig, "	10 57	
Theo. Deschner, shackles and repairs	22 25	
Wm. L Steele, work and material	6 08	
D Eberhart, work and material	4 50	
Mrs. A E Garman, washing for prisoners	83 56	
Jno. A Dunkle, repairs and cleaning jail	59 75	
Ira H Moore, work at cess-pool	65 25	
John Kearn, work at cess-pool	61 50	
John Meyers, work at cess-pool	21 59	
Geo. Williams, chopping wood	11 25	
Wm. Clark, cess-pool outside jail yard	53 50	
Joshua Folk, cleaning cell	5 00	
Thos. McAfferty, same	6 00	
Martin Kearn, same	5 25	
Jas. Hays, build'g oven	10 00	
Sam'l Lewin, clothing	19 10	
Sam'l Rine, repr' spigot	2 00	
S & A Loeb, carpet and border	60 41	
Wm. Utz, repair'g tools for cess-pool	12 65	
McCalmont & Co., lime	30	
S H Williams, repairing paper on wall	1 50	
P B Crider & Son, lumb'r	64 98	
W P Parsons, load straw	6 00	
E B Green, lightning rods	40 38	
J H Morrison, insurance	75 00	
W B Rankin, insurance	9 00	—$ 1911 66

COURT HOUSE EXPENSES.

Bellefonte Gas Comp'ny steam heat	$ 293 58	
Electric Light Co., light and burners	258 75	
Jas. Harris & Co., chandelier	32 24	
H K Hicks & Bro., hardware	22 42	
Thos. Miller, office jan'tr	71 00	
Wm. L Steele, fixing door in court room	75	
D W Eberhart, carpenter work	1 59	
S & A Loeb, matting	80 75	
Geo. Frain, carpenter work	2 50	
B Galbraith, laying matting	4 50	
Theo. Deschner, repairing vault door	6 45	—$ 774 44

EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC PARK.

Daniel Garman, hauling	$ 6 00	
Jno. Caldwell, hauling	7 50	
Frank Baney, hauling	7 50	
Christ Lighter, hauling	31 50	
J S Carson, hauling	3 00	
James Woods, hauling	87 00	
Wm. Utz, hauling	25 50	
H Saylor, hauling	49 50	
W F Reynolds, hauling	8 62	
Wm. Clark, horse and cart	45 01	
Same, planting trees	39 00	
Wm. P Fisher, trees delivered	15 60	
Israel Hoover, 40 chestnut posts	8 00	
Logan Mac. Works, laying water pipes	55 00	
Jas. A McAfferty, stone steps	200 00	
Same, laying flag stones	13 75	
John McDermott, stone water drain	265 50	
H K Hicks, fence wire	12 81	
John A Dunkle, labor	192 25	
Ira H Moore, labor	49 12	
John Kearn, labor	37 50	
Thos. McAfferty, labor	46 87	
Patrick Dooley, labor	36 00	
Michael Keiff, labor	51 75	
Chas. Brown, jr., labor	12 00	
Alex McAfferty, labor	10 50	
A Sternberg, labor	2 25	
Sam'l Bruggar, engineer service	131 55	—$ 1450 58

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Locust Mills bridge—		
Appropriation for abutments	$ 607 00	
E R Williams, extra work	3 00	
Samuel Brugger, engineer service	38 00	
Iron superstructure	1659 00	—$ 2307 00
Howard Dam bridge—		
Appr'n for abutments	800 00	
Sam'l Bruggar, engineer services	58 80	
Iron superstructure	4458 30	— 5317 10
Dicks Run bridge—		
Appr'n for abutments	290 00	
Harvey Hoover, materials furnished	20 18	
Samuel Brugger, engineer services	33 00	
Iron superstructure	660 05	— 1003 23
Wallace Run bridge—		
Appr'n for abutments	$ 381 00	
Samuel Brugger, engineer services	52 65	
Iron superstructure	905 65	—$ 1339 30
Oak Hall bridge—		
Samuel Brugger, engineer services	31 72	
Iron superstructure	660 05	— 691 77
Unionville bridge—		
Balance on iron superstructure	338 00	— 338 00
Repairs and painting		
G W Miles, lumber and repairs, Martha bridge	59 00	
J I Thompson, lumber and repairs for same	25 30	
Saml Bruggar, estimat's for same	4 00	
E C Bullick, repairs Milesburg bridge	1 50	
J B Proudfoot, painting Milesburg bridge	110 00	
J B Proudfoot, painting signs on same	20 00	
Samuel Brugger, engineer service, Unionville bridge	10 00	
J S Zimmerman, repairs Curtin's bridge	2 00	
Chaney & Thompson, lumber, etc., Port Matilda bridge	72 94	
D H Canan, painting Port Matilda bridge	21 00	
I F Davis, lumber and repairs, Julian bridge	34 96	
J B Heckman, lumber and repairs, Sinking Creek bridge	17 20	
Chaney & Thompson, lumber, Julian bridge	58 57	— 436 47

ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEWS.

Road view, Huston twp.	$ 15 20	
" " Penn twp, 3 views	31 40	
Road view, Rush twp	16 00	
" " Miles twp	12 50	
" " Liberty tp., 2 views	30 80	
Road view, Snow Shoe twp	20 00	
Road views, Benner twp	14 10	
" " Gregg twp, 4 views	38 80	
Road views, College twp, 4 views	44 40	
Road view, Walker twp	15 50	
" " Potter twp	12 80	
" " Patton and Ferguson twps	14 60	
Road view, Ferguson tp	14 20	
Bridge view, Unionville	16 68	
Bridge view, Howard Dam	15 90	
Bridge view, Wallace Run, Dicks Run and Locust Mills	37 30	
Bridge view, Oak Hall	13 90	
View to divide Boggs twp. into three election precincts	6 00	—$ 369 48

REFUNDING ACCOUNT.

Money refunded to sundry persons for legal cause, viz:

To J H Holt, Co. tax	10 75	
To Charles Smith, unseated land taxes	97 68	
To E C Humes, state tax	69 17	
To Jno. White, Co. tax	6 55	
To Jno. Moyer, Co. tax	3 26	
To H A Mingle, Co. tax	2 06	
To M Brumgart, Co. tax	1 15	
To Joseph Brown, overpaid on duplicates	39 85	
To E L Orvis, state tax	1 19	
To Albert Hoy, county and state	8 48	
To M B Richards, tax on parsonage	4 95	
To Ed. C Woods, overpaid on duplicates	25 36	
To [illegible] R Campbell, county tax	1 03	
To Wm. H Blair, on unseated land taxes	18 50	—$ 289 98

COMMISSIONS IN LUNACY CASES.

E B Chambers, in case of Jacob Shaffer	$ 15 00	
Aaron Williams, in care of Marshall Williams	19 87	
Jas. L Hamill, in case Jona. Kreamer	35 75	
Chas. P Hewes, in case of John Cummings	29 42	—$ 100 04

INQUESTS HELD.

On body of Marg. Bruster and child	$ 22 37	
On body of D Schmidt	11 62	
On body of Chas. McFadden	16 12	
On body of Susan Moyer	11 62	
On body of Myron Iddings	15 26	
On body of A Gingber	16 78	
On body of Geo. Parks	17 38	—$ 111 15

PRINTING ACCOUNT.

Amount paid printers for advertising, job work, etc., viz:

To P Gray Meek	$ 546 65	
To F E Bible	144 20	
To Fred Kurtz	43 00	
To W T Bair	24 72	
To T B Ulrich	31 25	
To H C Williams	26 10	
To R A Bumiller	68 30	
To J A Feidler	67 00	
To E T Tuten	70 20	—$ 1021 42

JURY COMMISSIONERS' PAY.

John S. Roan	$ 27 98	
Daniel Hess	30 60	
John T Johnson, clerk for drawing Apr. jury	5 00	
J C Harper, clerk for drawing Aug. jury	2 50	
Wm. Pearlstein, clerk for drawing Nov. jury	2 50	
G W Rumberger, clerk for filling jury wheel and drawing jury for January, 1888	17 50	—$ 86 08

SCALP PREMIUMS PAID.

347 fox scalps @ $1.00	$ 347 00	
770 skunk scalps @ 50c	385 00	
93 weasel scalps @ 50c	46 50	
99 mink scalps @ 50c	49 50	
42 owl scalps @ 50c	21 00	
90 hawk scalps @ 50c	45 00	
20 wild cat scalps @ $2.00	40 00	
433 affidavits @ 20c	86 60	
1 affidavit @ 25c	25	—$ 1020 85

SOLDIERS' BURIAL ACCOUNT.

Amount paid for funeral expenses of—

George W Fleck	$ 34 75	
John Burd	34 00	
John S Noll	35 00	
Andrew Murray	27 00	—$ 130 75

AUDITORS' PAY.

Solomon Peck	$ 48 00	
J N Dinges	36 00	
S H Bennison	48 00	
Henry Beck, clerk	55 00	—$ 187 00

CONSTABLES' PAY.

For returns Jan. session	$ 110 58	
For returns Apr. "	119 21	
For returns Aug. "	110 08	
For returns Nov. "	116 65	—$ 456 52

STENOGRAPHERS' PAY.

W F Reber	$ 460 20	
J Frank Conden	123 50	
Miss Cora P Seeby	20 00	—$ 603 70

COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

H K Hoy, bal. acc't, 1886	$ 8 33	
J L Seibert, " " "	16 66	
J L Seibert, salary, 1887	100 00	
J L Seibert, spec'l examination	5 00	—$ 129 99

W. MILES WALKER, SHERIFF.

Balance acc't of 1886	$ 436 49	
On account of 1887	500 00	
On acc't court procla'ns	113 00	—$ 1049 49

D. F. FORTNEY, SOLICITOR.

Balance acc't of 1886	$ 81 50	
Salary of 1887	200 00	
Collection fees on sundry cases	379 35	—$ 660 85

CHARLES SMITH, TREASURER.

Salary for 1887	$2000 00	
Stationery for 1887	10 00	
Bal. collecting state tax, 1886	30 25	—$ 2040 25

W. B. MINGLE, PROTHONOTARY.

Balance acc't of 1886 $119 80

AMOS MULLEN, CO. DETECTIVE.

Salary for 1887 $240 00

B. GALBRAITH, JANITOR.

Salary for 1887 $300 00

G. W. RUMBERGER, COM'RS' CLERK.

Salary for 1887 $800 00

D. M. WOLF, COUNTY SUP'T.

Teachers' Institute $200 00

FORTNEY & SPANGLER.

Acc't of collecting refunding tax from State $1300 00

F. L. HUTTER.

Marriage docket, index books, etc $408 00

FRANK E. BIBLE.

On acc't indexing Recorder's office	$125 00	
On acc't rebinding dockets	50 00	— $175 00

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Bal. keeping convicts for 1886 $388 35

WARREN HOSPITAL.

Maintaining lunatics $291 05

DANVILLE HOSPITAL.

Maintaining lunatics $1243 65

L. A. SCHÆFFER.

On acc't Prothont'y fees $69 00

CASH PAID TO SUNDRY PERSONS ON ACCOUNT OF STATE TAX AND CHARGED TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Aaron Williams, copying judgments and mortgages	$ 56 25	
H A McKee, for same	69 75	
G W Rumberger, same	200 00	
L A Schaeffer, return judgments	76 40	
R G Brett, for same	85 70	
W B Mingle, for same	64 20	
D W Woodring, for same	19 89	
Chas. Smith, Treasurer's commission	64 62	
Frank E Bible, return mortgages	76 21	—$ 713 02
Total expenditures in '87		$43286 57

CHARLES SMITH, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY.

DR.		
To balance on hand Jan. 3, 1887	$9025 06	
To error account of 1886	42	
" cash received from collectors	36547 58	
To U S Land Fund	654 76	
" cash rec'd from Commissioners for taxes on duplicates, 1886	271 86	
To costs and fines	1213 54	
" judgments in lunacy cases	3352 76	
To asylum bills	470 99	
" John Ward's note	126 66	
" N J McClosky's note	31 54	
" Pat. Ward, Jr., note, account of	20 00	
To desk sold to W & D	8 00	
" old plank sold	10 00	
" scaffolding sold	5 00	
" costs refunded by John B Linn	12 17	
To cash refunded by J C Meyer on special detective service	42 64	
To cash received from Fire Ins Companies	31 45	
To cash for 1 doc. file	1 00	—$ 51825 43
CR.		
By county orders paid	42113 39	
" road and bridge views paid	369 48	
By stenographers paid	603 70	
" County Institute	200 00	
" balance	8538 86	—$ 51825 43
DR.		
To balance in hands of Treasurer, Jan. 2, 1888	8538 86	

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

John Wolf	$1044 00	
J C Henderson	707 00	
A J Griest	775 00	
Commonwealth costs	1986 35	
Miscellaneous expenses	1202 80	
Assessors	1340 78	
Election expenses	1650 69	
Court expenses	4514 58	
Jail expenses	1911 66	
Court house expenses	774 44	
Public park	1450 58	
Bridges and repairs	11432 87	
Road and bridge views	369 48	
Refunded	289 98	
Commissions in lunacy	100 04	
Inquests	111 15	
Printing	1021 42	
Jury commissioners	86 08	
Scalp premiums	1020 85	
Soldiers' funeral expen's	130 75	
Auditors' pay	187 00	
Constables	456 52	
Stenographers	603 70	
County physicians	129 99	
W Miles Walker	1049 49	
D F Fortney	660 85	
Charles Smith	2040 25	
W B Mingle	119 80	
Amos Mullen	240 00	
B Galbraith	300 00	
G W Rumberger	800 00	
D M Wolf	200 00	
Fortney & Spangler	1300 00	
F L Hutter	408 00	
Frank E Bible	175 00	
Western Penitentiary	388 35	
Warren Hospital	291 05	
Danville Hospital	1243 65	
L A Schaeffer	69 00	
On account of State tax	713 02	—$ 43286 57

TAXES LEVIED FOR 1887.

	COUNTY TAX.	STATE TAX.
Bellefonte borough	$ 2367 34	$ 4166 97
Centre Hall "	263 17	190 79
Howard "	267 12	165 16
Milesburg "	258 95	52 14
Millheim "	400 18	180 25
Philipsburg "	1353 19	541 84
Unionville "	188 14	75 24
Benner township	1130 51	84 09
Boggs "	841 62	118 41
Burnside "	143 95	91 12
College "	1436 42	93 72
Curtin "	151 93	15 01
Ferguson "	1733 25	251 46
Gregg "	1822 83	259 28
Haines "	1431 01	645 00
Howard "	474 11	61 50
Half Moon "	726 75	79 09
Harris "	978 12	252 33
Huston "	289 02	44 17
Liberty "	558 13	111 02
Marion "	859 55	100 74
Miles "	1429 47	490 17
Patton "	843 03	102 28
Penn "	912 70	118 49
Potter "	1965 59	195 87
Rush "	615 23	35 76
Snow Shoe "	534 98	58 84
Spring "	1802 29	179 66
Taylor "	200 11	20 82
Union "	359 57	33 48
Walker "	1293 53	194 15
Worth "	238 89	35 65
	27870 58	9033 79
Total		36904 37

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
LIABILITIES.

Bal due W Miles Walker	$ 803 16	
" " L A Schaeffer	100 08	
" " W Penitentiary	554 20	
" " Henry Beck, Auditors' clerk	5 00	
Bal due Spangler & Fortney	1372 95	
Estimated commissions	800 00	
" exoneratı'ns	700 00	—$ 4335 39

ASSETS.

Bal in hands of Treasur'r Jan 2, 1888	$8538 86	
Outstanding taxes, 1887	14905 63	
" " 1886	532 15	
Notes in hands of attorney for collection	1699 41	
Judgmts in lunacy cases	1991 00	
Asylum bills due from townships	767 17	—$ 28434 22
Bal in favor of county	24098 83	

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS NEEDED IN 1888.

For genl expenditures	$28000 00	
" indexing Recorder's office	2000 00	
For completion jail yard	250 00	
" repairs on bridges	250 00	
" new bridges	5000 00	
" proposed improvement on water closet	500 00	—$ 36000 00

Estimated value of taxable property in Centre county $11 500 000 00

CENTRE COUNTY IN ACCOUNT WITH L. A. SCHÆFEER, PROTH'Y.—As submitted, but not yet approved.

To 3 certified copies of decree, case Boggs twp election precincts	$ 3 00	
To tax and entry judg't No 29, April T, 1887	1 00	
To recording decree No 7, August T, 1887	40	
To recording 520 names twp officers elected	52 80	
To notifying 32 Constables of their election	8 00	
To swearing in 30 Const's	3 00	
" transmitting names of 15 Justices to Sec of Commonw'th for Com.	3 75	
To costs on judgm't No 13, January T, 1885	9 20	
To tax and entry judg't No 334, August T, 1887	1 25	
To costs hab. corps., No 45, November T, 1887	2 50	
To costs hab. corps., No 81, November T, 1887	1 50	
To costs in case of D A Musser	4 50	
To express on Ap. Doc.	50	
" costs No 5-6 Nov 8, '85	1 80	
" certificate to election board in Ferguson	1 50	
To filing genl elec ret'ns	1 00	
" 1 day counting votes	2 00	
" trans 24 names to Sec Commonwealth	6 00	
To entering 42 names of candidates voted for	4 20	
To costs in sundry lunacy cases	11 00	
To 20 oaths to Sh'ff and Jury Commissioners	2 00	
To paper & ink for Court	6 00	
" cert. appointment 15 township officers	15 00	
To 122 constable returns and swearing same	38 00	
To filing bonds of township officers	8 35	
To cert. for judges' pay	$ 3 00	
" orders for road and bridge views and certificates for pay	16 30	
To cert. court crier and tipstaff's pay	13 90	
To recording report of road and bridge views	9 15	
To cert. for jurors' pay	18 00	
" directions to discharge 18 prisoners	18 00	
To sundry venires to draw jurors	9 45	
To filing inquests & cert	50	
" 4 cert. constabls' pay	3 00	
" 2 oaths, Treasurer & Merchant'l Appraiser	20	
To certified statement, 38 jury fees	4 10	
To order special court	25	
" recording report of grand juries and certs.	2 80	
To filing report auditors Curtin township	15	
To filing 15 justices' bnds	3 75	
" swearing Comm'rs, 16 oaths	1 60	
To 2 cer., ½ Nov. 8, 1887	1 00	—$ 293 40
CR.		
By 6 jury fees	$ 24 00	
" fines collected.	10 00	
" costs "	99 08	
" Commrs' order	60 00	
" balance	100 32	
	293 40	
To bal. due L A Schæffer Jan. 2, 1888	100 32	

CENTRE COUNTY IN ACCOUNT WITH W. MILES WALKER FOR 1887, DR.

To 2781 days boarding prisoners at 25 cents	$ 695 25	
To conveying John L Stratton to peniten'ry	46 20	
To conveying Jas. Brennen to penitentiary	46 88	
To conveying Wm. O'Brian and C H Eckley to penitentiary	62 20	
To conveying Jac. Shaffer to Danville asylum	34 02	
To conveying Jno. Cummings, Danv'le asyl'm	19 46	
To drawing and summoning jurors	204 00	
To 100 turnkey fees	50 00	
To costs in 38 Commonwealth cases	56 24	
To advertising court proclamations	107 00	
To adv. election procl's	131 00	
To fees for col. fines	48 03	
To costs on No. 29, Apr. term, 1887	6 80	
To costs on No. 32, Aug. term, 1887	3 29	
To costs on 4 hab. cor	7 00	
To costs on No. 15, Aug. term, 1887	1 00	
To preparing election proclamation	6 00	
To rule on overseers Patton twp., E B Bush	3 88	—$ 1558 16
CR.		
By acc't 1886, overpaid	2 00	
By jury fees in 35 cases	140 00	
By Co. orders on acc't	613 00	
By balance	803 16	— 1558 16
To balance due W Miles Walker, Jan. 2, 1888	803 16	

TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH ROAD, SCHOOL AND POOR FUNDS ARISING FROM UNSEATED LANDS.

ROAD FUND.

Township.	*Bal. due Jan. 3,'87*	*Amt Collect'd*	*Treas' Com.*	*Amount Paid in '87*	*Bal. due Jan. 2,'88.*
Benner	$ 33 29	$ 1 50	$ 7	$ 33 29	$ 1 43
Boggs	204 09	4 77	24	122 79	85 83
Burnside	121 65	40 93	2 05	100 00	59 93
College	9 23				9 23
Curtin	369 70	66 82	3 34	369 70	63 48
Ferguson	13 44	32	2		13 74
Gregg	91 12			91 12	
Haines	45 05	12 58	63	45 05	11 95
Half Moon	62 29			50 00	12 29
Harris	1 86	1 84	9		3 61
Howard	1	9 50	48		9 03
Huston	8 45	11 37	56		19 26
Liberty	37 88			30 00	7 88
Marion	4 74	39	2	4 74	37
Miles	114 63	3 04	15	114 63	2 89
Patton	23 27			23 27	
Penn	32 94	8 40	42	32 94	7 98
Potter	9 09	44	2		9 51
Rush	369 90	868 73	43 44	260 00	935 19
Spring	25 74			25 74	
Snow Shoe	290 15	129 20	6 46	250 00	162 89
Taylor	118 01			116 01	2 00
Union					
Walker	41 34	8	1	30 00	11 41
Worth	44 82			35 00	9 82
	2012 09	1159 91	58 00	1674 28	1439 72

SCHOOL FUND.

Townships.	*Bal. on h'nd Jan. 3, 1887.*	*Amt. Collected in 1887.*	*Treas' Com.*	*Amt. Paid in 1887.*	*Bal. in hand of Treas. Jan. 2d, 1888.*
Benner	$ 18 49	$ 1 00	$ 5	$ 18 49	$ 95
Boggs	391 22	6 28	31	391 22	5 97
Burnside	28 33	44 88	2 24		70 97
College	3 65			3 65	
Curtin	120 61	113 65	5 68	117 61	110 97
Ferguson	147 89	50	3	120 00	28 36
Gregg	47 82				47 82
Haines	101 97	17 32	87	97 13	21 29
Half Moon	43 41				43 41
Harris	31 07	1 85	09	31 07	1 76
Howard	2 68	7 00	35		9 33
Huston	13 83	6 54	33		20 04
Liberty	85 92			75 00	10 92
Marion	54 29	62	3	50 00	4 88
Miles	71 54	4 39	22		75 71
Patton	75 89			75 89	
Penn	53 32	7 20	36		60 16
Potter	57 86	96	5	50 00	8 77
Rush	982 48	956 46	47 82	884 00	1007 12
Spring	31 64			25 00	6 64
Snow Shoe	185 33	111 92	5 60	150 00	141 65
Taylor	79 24			75 00	4 24
Union	26 16			26 16	
Walker	163 02	7		150 00	13 09
Worth	65 92			50 00	15 92
Jones Ind.	112 49	10 40	50		122 39
	2896 07	1291 04	64 53	2390 22	1832 36

POOR FUND.

Townships.	*Balance Jan. 3,'87.*	*Due Treas. Jan. 3,'87*	*Amt. Col. in 1887.*	*Treas' Com.*	*Amt. Pd. in 1887.*	*Bal. Due Twps. Jan. 2, 1888*
Burnside	$	$	$ 2 91	$ 15	$	$ 2 76
Benner	23 33		80	4	23 33	76
Boggs	66 13		5 63	28	50 00	21 48
College	11 01				11 01	
Curtin	96 82				3 90	92 92
Ferguson	54 79		22	1	54 79	21
Gregg	22 25					22 25
Haines	41 08		9 44	47	41 08	8 97
Half Moon	80 07				80 07	
Harris		1 14	1 15	6		
Howard	4 13		3 25	16		7 22
Huston	12 54		9 12	46		21 20
Liberty	36 03				36 03	
Marion	25 40		36	2		25 74
Miles	15 00				15 00	
Patton						
Penn	5 89		2 40	12		8 17
Potter	53 28		40	2	45 00	8 66
Rush	765 21		500 57	25 03	600 00	640 75
Spring	69 74				69 74	
Snow Shoe	555 41		129 22	6 46	300 00	378 17
Taylor	53					53
Union	2 10					2 10
Walker	78 36		11	1	78 36	10
Worth	59 52				45 00	14 52
	2078 62	1 14	665 58	33 29	1458 31	1236 51

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the foregoing report is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county for the year A. D. 1887, and order the same to be published.

ATTEST: W. R. MATTERN, Clerk.

J. C. HENDERSON,
JNO. D. DECKER,
M. S. FIEDLER,
Commissioners.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts upon which the above statement is based, and find above statement correct.

H. A. MCKEE,
SAML. T. GRAY,
W. A. KRISE,
Auditors.

BE SAFE AND CHEW LORILLARD'S
CLIMAX
CLIMAX LORILLARD'S TOBACCO
"CLIMB-AXE" TOBACCO.

H. H. Schroyer.

—O—

ON 6 BISHOP ST., BELLEFONTE,

—O—

Has got in his fall stock of

OIL CLOTHS,

all widths, styles and rices.

—O—

—L—E—N—O—L—E—U—M—S—

for office, vestibules, halls, kitchens, &c

—O—

He would be glad to have all drop in to take a look at his goods, provided the weather is fair. If, however, it should happen to be raining he will leave on his front step one of the best DOOR MATS, to wipe the mud off your shoe, and his nice and novel umbrella stands in which to place that ever-losable umbrella.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. ly

LAST OPPORTUNITY!

For CHEAP EXCURSION To

CALIFORNIA.

$72 from St. Louis via Iron Mountain Route
$60 from Kansas City via Missouri Pacific Ry

Tickets are good for six months, limited to sixty days for going passage with stop over privileges at pleasure within limit of west-bound passage. Special excursion trains leave St. Louis via. Iron Mountain Route, February 16th and Kansas City via. Missouri Pacific Railway, February 17th. ☞ All coupon offices in the United States and Canada will sell tickets to Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco for this EXCURSION.

O—LOHR'S—NEW—GROCERY.—O

The grocery of Lohr & Strohmeier, having been purchased by the undersigned, the same will be carried on at the same place, and with important additions to the stock, to make the store more complete than heretofore, and at low prices. His stock will comprise

——SUGARS,——
COFFEES,—— ——TEAS,
——CANNED GOODS,——
DRIED FRUITS,—— ——CRACKERS.
——TOBACCOS,——
SEGARS,—— ——CONFECTIONERIES,
——ETC., ETC.——

The stock will always be fresh and of best goods. Every effort will be made to please, and a share of the public patronage is solicited.

16jun2m JAS. H. LOHR.
Centre Hall.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞ Free Buss to and from all trains. ☜
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun
G. B BRANDON, Prop.

AUDITORS NOTICE—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator of the estate of the late Henry Vonada, of Haines twp., dec'd. hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Friday, February 17, A. D., 1888, at 10:30 a. m., for that purpose.

FRANK E. BIBLE,
Auditor

J. H. KINDRY,

o)--SHOEMAKER,--(o

CENTRE HALL, PA.

I have opened a Shoemaker Shop in Deininger's building, above Harper and Kreamer's Store, and am prepared to attend to all kinds of work pertaining to my trade. Work attended to PROMPTLY. Prices reasonable. Give me a call

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offers a valuable property a private sale at

OAK HALL STATION, PA.

The building is a large two story frame structure erected for a

HOTEL STAND AND STORE ROOM

at one of the most prominent business centers in Penns valley. The lot contains ½ acre of land in high state of cultivation. Thereon erected a

GOOD STABLE, LARGE WARE ROOM FOR STORE, ICE HOUSE

and all necessary out buildings—all new and in first class condition. A stream of spring water at the door. A fine lot of fruit trees on the lot.

—STORE GOODS—

Also a complete stock of

O—GENERAL MERCHANDISE—O

Embracing a full line of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, NOTIONS BOOTS and SHOES and other articles will be sold as a whole or in parts. The stock is complete.

The property is offered along with store goods or store goods will be sold separate and building offered at rent. This is a splendid location and will be offered at a bargain. For futher particulars address

H. P. KORMAN,
Oak Hall Station

CORMORANT FISHING.

How the Japanese Fish at Night with Voracious Birds.

One of the papers read before the annual congress of the American Ornithologists' Union was particularly interesting. It was by Pierre Louis Jouy, who went to Japan on a Government scientific mission for the National Museum, and who related as follows his story of a night's fishing with a cormorant:

"In the clear mountain streams of Central Japan there is found a peculiar fish of the family Salmonidæ, the *plecoglossus altivelis*. This fish, the 'ai' of the Japanese, is something between a trout and a smelt in appearance, grows to a length of twelve to fourteen inches, and is bright silvery in color, with a golden spot on each shoulder. It is very delicate in flavor and is much prized for the table. In a country celebrated for the variety and excellence of its fish, this species holds the highest place and commands the best price in the market. Many ingenious methods are employed for its capture, among the most interesting of which is the use of cormorants. We are all familiar with the stories of cormorant fishing in China, where the fisherman has his birds trained to obey a call note or whistle, and where they sit around the edge of the boat and go and return to and from the water like a well-trained spaniel, but cormorant fishing in a rapid mountain stream in Japan is quite a different thing from fishing in a sluggish, muddy river in China, and I believe that the Japanese methods are quite unknown, being carried on at night and in remote and out-of-the-way places. * * * I made a journey of about twenty-five miles from Tokio to a small river, the Banugawa, on purpose to witness this interesting and, to me, novel sight. September 8, 1886, we left the tea-house about eight o'clock to keep our appointment with the cormorant fisher. It was a bright moonlight night, said to be a bad night for fishing, a cloudy or dull evening being preferred, as the fish are then not so active. The river consisted of two branches, running very swiftly, and each from twenty to fifty yards wide, but in flood time it extended over a space of two hundred yards or more, running between high bluffs.

"The man with his bird was waiting for us on the stony bed of the river, with his torch of pine fat burning brightly. The bird (*Phalacrocorax species*) was very tame and sat perched on a rock close by. A cord was tied pretty tightly around the lower part of the throat and between the shoulders, from which was attached a piece of bamboo (having a swivel at each end) long enough to extend beyond the bird's wings and prevent fouling of the cord while the bird was in the water. The man carried a basket at his side to put the fish in, and a sort of apron in front to hold the pine chips for the light. The lantern was a wire cage or basket, placed on the end of a long bamboo pole. This, with the cord attached to the bird, which gives him a range of about twenty feet, is held in the left hand, the right being employed in guiding the bird, replenishing the fire and taking the fish.

Every thing being ready, the fisherman takes the torch in his left hand and, clasping the cord to which the bird is attached, wades out into the stream, the bird following him, and after performing a hasty toilet, dipping his head and neck in the water, and preening himself, begins the business of the night. The fisherman holds the fire directly in front and above the bird's head, so that it can see the fish in the clear water. The bird seems to be perfectly fearless, and, as he comes up, sparks of fire are constantly falling on his head and back. The fishing is done up-stream, the man finding it all he can do to keep pace with the bird as the water surges up nearly to his thighs. In fact, it was hard work for us on shore to scramble along among the rocks in the uncertain light and watch the bird at the same time.

"The bird dives, swims under water for eight or ten yards, comes up and is down again, working very rapidly and constantly taking fish. When the fishes are small, the bird is allowed to retain two or three in his throat at a time, but a fair-sized fish is immediately taken from him and put into the basket. During a space of half an hour fifteen fishes were taken, which was pronounced a good catch, considering the brightness of the night. The largest of these fishes, which were all of the same species, were nine to ten inches in length, and, having been taken immediately from the beak of the bird, were scarcely bruised. The largest and best of these we had the next morning for breakfast; the others we gave to our friend, the cormorant, who was kindly assisted by his master to get them past the cord, which constricted his throat so that he could not otherwise have swallowed.

"The birds are trained especially for the work and do not fish in the daytime. Our bird was two years old, and was considered a very bright and active fisher, having on good nights, fishing all night, caught as many as four hundred fishes. Three hundred was considered a fair night's work. Only calm nights are available, and the darker the better.

Pasteur's System in Vienna.

Some results of M. Pasteur's system of vaccination for hydrophobia have been published by a Vienna medical journal. In the course of a year 122 persons who were bitten were vaccinated within ten days. Out of this number only three have died. In 104 out of the 122 cases vaccination took place six months ago, so that reaction need not be feared. Dr. Ullmann, who has conducted the experiments, has been in constant correspondence with all his patients, and has learned in several cases that persons who were bitten at the same time as those vaccinated, but underwent no treatment, have since died.

A Terrible Munition of War.

"Lectover" is the name of a new and murderous munition of war in Russia. It was discovered by a Russian engineer, and is as strong as pyroyline and ten times cheaper than saltpeter powder. It possesses great superiority over all explosives of the dynamite class by the fact that when fired its force does not strike downward, but entirely forward. It can be used, it is said, for all purposes to which ordinary gunpowder is now applied without any damage to the weapon discharged. The Minister of War is having a special factory built for its manufacture. The composition is a secret.

Various Uses for Mummies.

Mummies beaten up into a powder and mixed with a little oil make for the artists in Egypt richer tones of brown than any other substance. Modern perfumers used to prepare the perfumes and spices found inside of mummies in such a way as to make ladies "dote on it." Paper manufacturers have used the wrappings of mummies to make coarse paper, and the cloth and rags have been used as clothing.

NO RIOTING YESTERDAY.

The Striking Poles Spend the Day in Saloons Discussing Their Future Plans.

SHENANDOAH, Feb. 6.—All was quiet here yesterday and nothing occurred to mar the peace of the Sabbath. The rioting Poles have kept themselves in the saloons that are their headquarters, drinking and discussing their plans for to-day. It is currently understood that they do not propose to allow anybody to work at either the Reading or individual collieries, either at "dead" or other work, if they can stop it. They believe, too, that they have the power to prevent it, and boast that the moral support of many others is at their back, and that the labor agitators have approved their acts. They speak in the warmest terms of admiration of Chairman Lee of the Railroaders' Committee, and insist that what they do is in consonance with his advice to maintain a solid strike, and will be adhered to. They will do their utmost to block Kehley Run and William Penn mines by whatever means they can. What will be done at Kehley Run to-day has not yet been determined, but it is believed by many that the superintendent will not attempt to start up. Some of his men have expressed themselves as ready to work if protected, but he has given no indication of his purposes. The William Penn mine will be worked, and no violence on the part of the strikers will be permitted. The Coal and Iron police are a picked body of men, armed with Winchester rifles, and they are determined to preserve order in the future, even if it is necessary to use their rifles.

The "Millington Penitentiary," a small operation south of town employing about one hundred men, has been shut down until it shall be determined whether or not the mob or the law is to rule here. The colliery was shipping coal over the Reading road and was paying its men more than 20 per cent. above the basis. The employes were to have been attacked on Saturday evening, but quit work at noon, and so outwitted their foes. In the absence of any indication that the local authorities will take precautionary measures against rioting, there is talk of forming vigilence committees to deal with the leaders of any further disturbances.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 6.—In contrast with the excitement prevailing Saturday morning, yesterday has been characterized by stagnant quiet. But, while there has been no demonstrative excitement, there has nevertheless prevailed a strong feeling of uneasy suspense in anticipation of the possibilities.

Sheriff Duffy has issued a proclamation reciting the Shenandoah disturbances, cautioning the turbulent element to desist under pain of the penalties of the law, and calling upon all good citizens of the county to support and assist him in the maintenance of the peace. This legal formality is likely to have little practical effect upon the unruly element, but in the event of any further outbreak to-day it will probably be followed by sharper and sterner measures.

CAUSED BY A BROKEN FROG.

Fatal Wreck on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 6.—Train 8, the fast day express for the east over the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, was wrecked at Steamburg station, twelve miles west of Salamanca, N. Y., yesterday forenoon. The train was running forty-five miles an hour. Near Steamburg station a broken frog or rail was struck.

The engine, baggage and smoker passed over in safety, but the day coach, which contained only ten passengers, was thrown off the rails with terrible force and into the side of a caboose attached to a freight train, which was standing on the siding waiting for train 8 to pass. One lady, a passenger, was instantly killed, and several others were more or less injured.

In the caboose, which was completely wrecked, were three men, one of whom had his neck broken by the shock. The dead and wounded were brought to Salamanca. The list of the dead and injured is as follows:

Hattie Abbott, aged 16, of Sheffield, Ill., and James Dean, fireman, of Meadville, killed; George A. Kimball, passenger, Bradford, Pa., body crushed, serious scalp wound, recovery improbable; George Ellis, conductor, Meadville, Pa., badly hurt about the head.

Henry Schaffer, Meadville, Pa., brakeman, cut about the face and head. Mrs. Cyra Battey, passenger, badly bruised about the head and body. Bertha Battey, slight injuries. William McNeill, passenger, Covington, Ky., injured about the limbs and body. Frank Williams, passenger, Columbus, Pa., leg injured.

Another London Scandal.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A well-known society man, Major Kildare Burrowes, was charged in court Saturday with assaulting Lord Howard de Walden. Major Burrowes stated that he had acted in defense of his sister-in-law, Lady de Walden, who is lying seriously ill in her house. He said that Lord de Walden, while drunk, tried to force his way into his wife's room and that in the fight that ensued between de Walden and himself the former was hurt. Burrowes was remanded.

Westbrook Not Guilty

NEWTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—The trial of Robert Westbrook for the murder of Dennis Morris was continued yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoners wife, on hearing the verdict, threw her arms around his neck and kissed him. She then embraced her husband's counsel in the same affectionate manner.

George Dunham May Be Hanged.

WOODBURY, N. J., Feb. 6.—At noon Sunday the jury in the Dunham murder case returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree. The condemned man will be sentenced Thursday. Dunham heard the verdict without flinching. He murdered his mother-in-law, Barbara Kandle, last fall.

Arranging for Princely Nuptials.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Queen of Sweden, with her son, Prince Oscar, will arrive here Tuesday and occupy apartments at the Grand Hotel. The object of their visit is to prepare certain documents necessary to the marriage of Prince Oscar to Miss Munck.

Fatal Explosion in a Mine.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 5.—A terrific explosion of mine gas occurred at slope No. 1 at Nanticoke Saturday night. Four men, David Evans, John Griffith, Joe Deber and Anthony Mulaski, were fatally burned.

Monster Snow Drifts in Dakota.

YANKTON, Dak., Feb. 3.—Along the lines of some of the railroads in this Territory the snow drifts are higher than the tops of the telegraph poles.

Mr. Cox Sick in Prison.

DUBLIN, Feb. 6.—Mr. Cox, M. P., has been removed from his cell in Limerick jail and sent to the infirmary. He is said to have lost his appetite.

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are Kidney and Liver diseases, and when once they have secured a firm hold on the human system there is no time to be lost if life is to be saved. Many remedies have been tried, but none have been so successful as Ath-lo-pho-ros. Many unsolicited testimonials have proved that Ath-lo-pho-ros has cured these diseases when physicians and all other remedies had failed. Backache, pain in the side, dullness, weariness, and headache, are often symptoms of these fearful diseases. Athlophoros, in connection with Athlophoros Pills, will give speedy relief. If your druggist doesn't keep them, write to

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ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Wm. C. Love, dec'd, late of Potter twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. Accounts are in hands of J. S. Houseman, for settlement.

MRS. MARGARET LOVE
J. S. HOUSEMAN,
Administrators

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of John D. Lingle, deceased, late of Potter twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. AUMAN,
Spring Mills. Adm'r

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AUDITORS NOTICE.—In the Orphans Court of Centre county, in the matter of the Estate of William Boal, dec'd The undersigned an auditor appointed by said Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John B. Linn, adm'r, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Friday the 20th day of January, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock a. m. Parties interested will please take notice.

JOHN KLINE,
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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Broken Promises of Marriage.

"I have opened my mouth unto the Lord, and I cannot go back." Judges 11:35.

GENERAL JEPHTHAH, the Commander-in-chief of the Israelitish forces, is buckling on the sword for the extermination of the pestiferous Ammonites, and looking up to the sky he promises that if God will give him the victory, he will put to death and sacrifice as a burnt offering the first thing that comes out from the door of his homestead when he goes back. The hurrahing of triumph soon runs along the line of all the companies, regiments and divisions of Jephthah's army. A worse beaten enemy than those Ammonites never strewed any plain with their carcases. General Jephthah, fresh from his victory, is now on his way home. As he comes over the hills and through the valleys, the whole march for his men is a cheer, but for him

A GREAT ANXIETY,

for he remembers his vow to slay and burn the first thing that comes forth from his house to greet him after his victory. Perhaps it may be the old watch-dog that shall first come out; and who could get heart to beat out the life of a faithful creature like that, as he comes fawning and barking and frisking, and putting up his paw against his master in merry welcome after long absence? No; it was not that which came forth to meet Jephthah. Perhaps it may be a young dove let out from its cage in the General's home, which, gaining its liberty, may seem to rejoice in public gladness and flutter on the shoulder of the familiar head of the household. But who could have the heart to slay such a winged innocent? No; it was not that which came forth to meet Jephthah. Or it may be some good neighbor that will rush out to greet him after having first been in to tell the family of the near approach of the General. But who could slay a neighbor who had come on the scene to rejoice over the reunited household? No; it was not that which came forth to meet Jephthah.

As he advances upon his home the door opens, and out of it comes one whose appearance under other circumstances would have been indescribable joy, but under

THE PLEDGE OF A SACRIFICE

becomes a horror which blanches his cheek and paralyzes his form and almost hurls him flat to the earth. His child, his only child, his daughter, comes skipping out to greet him, her step keeping time to a timbrel which she shakes and smites. Did ever a conqueror's cheer end in such a bitter groan?

All the glories of victorious war are blotted out from Jephthah's memory, and his banner is folded in grief, and his sword goes back into the scabbard with dolorous clang, and the muffled drum takes the place of the cymbals, and the "tremolo" the place of the trumpet, and he cries out: "Alas, my daughter, thou hast brought me very low, and thou art one of them that trouble me: for I have opened my mouth to the Lord, and I cannot go back." During two months, amid the mountains, without shelter the maidens who would have been at her wedding ranged with Jephthah's daughter up and down, bewailing her coming sacrifice.

Commentators and theologians are in dispute as to whether that girl was slain or not, and as to whether, if she were slain, it was right or wrong in Jephthah to be the executioner, a discussion into which I shall not be diverted from

THE OVERMASTERING CONSIDERATION

that we had better look out what we promise, better be cautious what engagement we make, better that in regard to all matters of betrothal and plighted vow we feel the responsibility, lest we have either to sacrifice the truth or sacrifice an immortal being, and we be led to cry out with the paroxysm of a Jephthah: "I have opened my mouth unto the Lord, and I cannot go back."

There is one ward in almost all the insane asylums, and a large region in almost every cemetery, that you need to visit. They are occupied by the men and women, who are the

VICTIMS OF BROKEN PROMISES

of marriage. The women in those wards and in those mortuary receptacles are in the majority, because woman lives more in her affections than does man, and laceration of them, in her case is more apt to be a dementia and a fatality. In some regions of this land the promise of marriage is considered to have no solemnity or binding force. It was only made in fun. They may change their mind. The engagement may stand until some one more attractive in person, or opulent in estate, appears on the scene; then the rings are returned, and the amatory letters, and all relationship ceases. And so there are ten thousand Jephthah's daughters sacrificed as burnt offerings. The whole subject needs to be taken out of the realm of comedy into tragedy, and men and women need to understand that, while there are exceptions to the rule, once having solemnly pledged to each other heart and hand, the forfeiture and abandonment of that pledge makes the transgressor in the sight of God a perjurer, and so the Day of Judgment will reveal it. The one has lied to the other; and all liars shall have their place in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone. If a man or woman make

A PROMISE IN THE BUSINESS WORLD,

is there any moral obligation to fulfill it? If a man sign a note for five hundred dollars, ought he to pay it? If a contract be signed involving the building of a house, or the furnishing of a bill of goods, ought they stand by that contract? "Oh, yes," always answered. Then I ask the further question: Is the heart, the happiness, the welfare, the temporal and eternal destiny of a man or woman, worth as much as the house, worth five hundred dollars, worth anything? The realm of profligacy is filled with men and women as a result of the wrong answer to that question. The most aggravating, stupendous and God-defying lie is a lie in the shape of broken espousal.

But suppose a man changes his mind, ought he not back out? Not one in ten thousand.

WHAT IF I CHANGE MY MIND

about a promissary note and decline to pay it, and suddenly put my property in such shape that you could not collect your note? How would you like that? That, you say, would be a fraud. So is the other a fraud, and punish it God will certainly, as you live, and just as certainly if you do not live. I have known men, betrothed to loving and good womanhood, resigning their engagement, and the victim went down in hasty consumption, while suddenly the recreant man would go up the aisle of a church in brilliant bridal party, and the two promised "I will," with a solemnity that seemed ensurance of a lifetime happiness. But the simple fact was, that was the first act of a Shakesperian play entitled "Taming the Shrew." He found out, when too late, that he had not married into the family of the "Graces," but into the family of the "Furies." To the day of his death, the murder of his first betrothal followed him.

The Bible extols one who "sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not. That is, when you make a promise, keep it at all hazards. There may be cases where deception has been used at the time of engagement, and extraordinary circumstances where the promise is not binding, but in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, engagement is

AS BINDING AS MARRIAGE.

Robert Burns, with all his faults, well knew the force of a martial engagement. In obedience to some rustic idea, the sanding on one side the brook Ayr, and Mary Campbell on the other, they bathed their hands in the water and then put them on the boards of a Bible, making their pledge of fidelity. On the cover of the Old Testament of that book, to this day in Robert Burn's handwriting may be found the words, "Lev: 19:12. 'Ye shall not swear by my name falsely; I am the Lord.'" And on the cover of the New Testament in his own handwriting: "Matt. 5 : 33 : 'Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths.'"

Suppose a ship-captain offers his services to take a ship out to sea. After he gets a little way he comes alongside of a vessel with a more beautiful flag, and which perhaps has a richer cargo, and is bound for a more attractive port. Suppose he rings a bell for the engineer to slow up, and the screw stops. Now I see the captain being lowered over the side of the vessel into a small boat; and he crosses to the.

GAYER AND WEALTHIER CRAFT,

and climbs up the sides, and is seen walking the bridge of the other ship. I pick up his resigned speaking-trumpet and I shout through it: "Captain, what does this mean? Did you not promise to take this ship to Southampton, England?" "Yes," says the captain, "but I have changed my mind, and I have found I can do better, and I am going to take charge here. I shall send back to you all the letters I got while managing that ship, and everything I got from your ship, and it will be all right." You tell me that the worst fate for such a captain as that is too good for him. But it is just what a man or woman does who promises to take one through the voyage of life, across the ocean of existence, and then breaks the promise.

What American society needs to be taught is that betrothal is an act so solemn and tremendous that all men and women must stand back from it until they are sure it is right, and sure that it is best, and sure that no retreat will be desired. Before that promise of lifetime companionship, any amount of romance that you wish, any ardor of friendship, any coming and going. But

ESPOUSAL IS A GATE,

a golden gate, which one should not pass, unless he or she expects never to return. Engagement is the porch of which marriage is the castle, and you have no right in the porch if you do not mean to pass into the castle. The trouble has always been relegated to the realm of frivolity and joke, and considered not worth a sermon, or even a serious paragraph. And so the massacre of human lives has gone on, and the devil has had it his own cruel way, and what is mightily needed is that pulpit and platform and printing-press all speak a word of unmistakable and thunderous protest on this subject of infinite importance.

We put clear out into thin poesy and light reading the marital engagements of Petrarch and his Laura, Dante and his Beatrice, Chaucer and his Philippa, Lorenzo de Medici and his Lucretia, Spencer and his Rosalind, Waller and his Saccharissa, not realizing that it was the style of their engagement that

DECIDED THEIR HAPPINESS

or wretchedness, their virtue or their profligacy. All the literary and military and religious glory of Queen Elizabeth's reign cannot blot out from one of the most conspicuous pages of history her infamous behavior towards Seymour and Philip and Melville and Leicester and others. All the ecclesiastical robes that Dean Swift ever rustled through consecrated places cannot hide from intelligent people of all ages the fact that by promises of marriage, which he never fulfilled, he broke the heart of Jane Waring after an engagement of seven years, and the heart of Stella after an engagement of fourteen years, and the poetic stanzas he dedicated to their excellences only make the more immortal his own perfidy.

"But suppose I should make a mistake," says some man or woman, "and I find it out after the engagement and before marriage?" My answer is, you have

NO EXCUSE FOR A MISTAKE

on this subject. There are so many ways of finding out all about the character and preferences and dislikes and habits of man or woman, that if you have not brain enough to form a right judgment in regard to him or her, you are not so fit a candidate for the matrimonial altar as you are for an idiot asylum. Notice what society your especial friend prefers, whether he is industrious or lazy, whether she is neat or slatternly, what books are read, what was the style of ancestry, noble or depraved; and if there be any unsolved mystery about the person under consideration, postpone all promise until the mystery is solved.

Jackson's Hollow, Brooklyn, was part of the city not built on for many years, and every time I crossed it I said to myself or to others, why is not this land built on? I found out afterward that the title to the land was in controversy, and no one wanted to build there until that question was decided. Afterward I understood the title was settled, and now buildings are going up all over it. Do not build your happiness for this world on a character, masculine or feminine, that has not a settled and undisputed title to honor and truth and sobriety and righteousness.

O woman, you have more need to pause before making such an important promise than man, because if you make a mistake it is worse for you. If a man blunder about promise of marriage or go on to an unfortunate marriage, he can spend his evenings away, and can go to the club or the Republican or Democratic headquarters, and absorb his mind in city or State or national elections, or smoke himself stupid or drink himself drunk. But there is no place of regular retreat for you, O woman, and you could not take narcotics or intoxicants and keep your respectability. Before you promise, pray and think and study and advise. There will never again in your earthly history be a time when you so much need God.

It seems to me that the world ought to cast out from business credits and from good neighborhood those who boast of the number of hearts they have won, as the Indian boasts of the number of scalps he has taken. If a man will lie to a woman and a woman will lie to a man about so important a matter as that of a lifetime's welfare, they will lie about a bill of goods and lie about finances and lie about anything. Society to-day is brim full of gallants and man-milliners and

CARPET KNIGHTS AND COQUETTES,

and those most God-forsaken of all wretches—flirts. And they go about drawing-rooms and the parlors of watering places, simpering and bowing and scraping and whispering, and then return to the club-rooms, if they be men, or to their special gatherings, if they be women, to chatter and giggle over what was said to them in confidence. Condign punishment is apt to come upon them, and they get paid in their own coin. I could point you to a score whom society has let drop very hard, in return for their base traffic in human hearts.

And here my idea widens, and I have to say, not only to those who have made a mistake in solemn promise of marriage, but to those who have already at the altar been pronounced one when they are two, or in diversity of tastes and likes and dislikes are neither one nor two, but a dozen—make the best you can of an awful mistake. And here let me answer letters that come from every State of the American Union, and from across the sea, and are coming year after year from men and women who are terrifically allianced and tied together in a hard knot—a very hard knot. The letters run something like this: "What ought I to do? my husband is a drunkard." "My wife is a gad-about, and will not stay at home." "My companion is ignorant, and hates books, and I revel in them." "I like music, and a piano sets my husband crazy." "I am fond of social life, and my husband is a recluse." "I am trying to be good, and my life-long associate is very bad; what shall I do?" My answer is, there are certain good reasons for divorcement. The Bible recognizes them; but it must be

THE VERY LAST RESORT,

and only after all reasonable attempts at reclamation and adjustment have proved a dead failure. When such attempts fail, it is generally because of meddlesome outsiders; and women tell the wronged wife how she ought to stand on her rights, and men tell the wronged husband how he ought to stand on his rights. And let husband and wife, in an unhappy marriage relation, stand punctiliously on their rights, and there will be no readjustment, and only one thing will be sure to them, and that is a hell on earth.

If you are unhappily married, in most cases I advise you to make the best you can of an awfully bad bargain. Do not project your peculiarities more than is necessary. Perhaps you may have some faults of your own, which the other party in the martial alliance may have to suffer. You are in the same yoke. If you pull aside, the yoke will only twist your neck. Better pull ahead. The world is full of

PEOPLE WHO MADE MISTAKES

about many things, and among other things about betrothal and marriage and yet have been tolerably happy and very useful in the strength of God, and by the grace promised in every time of need, if those who seek it conquer the disadvantageous circumstances. I am acquainted with lovely women, married to contemptible men, and genial men yoked with termagants inspired of the devil. And yet, under these disadvantages my friends are useful and happy. God helps people in other kinds of martyrdom and to sing in the flame, and He will help you in your lifelong misfortune.

Remember the patience of Job. What a wife he had! At a time, when he was one great blotch of eruptions, and his property was destroyed by a tornado, and, more than all, bereavement had come and the poor man needed all wise counsel, she advises him to go to cursing and swearing. She wanted him to poultice his boils with blasphemy. But he lived right on through his

MARITAL DISADVANTAGES,

recovered his health and his fortune, and raised a splendid family, and the closing paragraph of the Book of Job has such a jubilance that I wonder people do not oftener read it: "So the Lord blessed the latter end of Job more than his beginning."

Now, my badly married friend of either sex, if Job could stand it by the help of God, then

YOU CAN STAND IT

by the same divine reinforcement. You have other relations, O woman, beside the wifely relation. If you are a mother, train up your children for God and heaven. If you are a member of a church help move on its enterprises. You can get so much of the grace of God in your heart, that all your home trials will seem insignificant. How little difference does it make what your unrighteous husband calls you, if God calls you His child, and you are an heiress of whole kingdoms beyond the sky?

Immerse yourself in some kind of outside usefulness, something that will enlist your prayers, your sympathies, your hand, your needle, your voice. Get your heart on fire with love to God and the disenthrallment of the human race, and the troubles of your home will be blotted out in the glory of your consecrated life. I cry out to you, O woman, as Paul exclaims in his letter to the Corinthians: "What knowest thou, O wife, whether thou shalt save thy husband?" And if you cannot save him, you can help in the grander, mightier enterprises of helping save the world. Out of the awful mistake of your marriage rise into the sublimest life of self-sacrifice for God and suffering humanity. Instead of settling down to mope over your domestic woes, enlist your energies for the world's redemption.

Some parts of Holland keep out the ocean only by dykes or walls of stout masonry.

THE DUTCH ENGINEER

having these dykes in charge was soon to be married to a maiden living in one of the villages, the existence of which depended on the strength of these dykes. And there was to be a great feast in one of the villages that approaching evening, in honor of the coming bridegroom. That day a great storm threatened the destruction of the dykes, and hence the destruction of thousands of lives in the villages sheltered by that stone wall. The ocean was in full wrath, beating against the dykes, and the tides and the terror was still rising. "Shall I go to the feast," says the engineer, "or shall I go and help my workmen take care of the dykes?" "Take care of the dykes," he said to himself, "I must and will." As he appeared on the wall, the men working there were exhausted, and shouted: "Here comes the engineer. Thank God! Thank God!"

The wall was giving away stone by stone, and the engineer had a rope fastened around his body, and some of the workmen had ropes fastened around their bodies, and were let down amid the wild surges that beat the wall. Everything was giving way. "More stones!" cried the men. "More mortar!" But the answer came: "There is no more!" "Then," cried the engineer, "take off your clothes and with them stop the holes in the wall." And so in the chill and darkness and surf it was done, and with the workmen's apparel the openings in the wall were partially filled. But still the tide rose, and still the ocean reared itself for more awful stroke and for the overwhelming of thousands of lives in the villages. "Now we have done all we can," said the engineer, "down on your knees, my men, and pray to God for help." And on the trembling and parting dykes they prayed till the wind changed and the sea subsided, and the villages below, which, knowing nothing of the peril, were full of romp and dance and hilarity, were gloriously saved.

WHAT WE WANT

in this work of walling back the oceans of poverty and drunkenness and impurity and sin is the help of more womanly and manly hands. Oh how the tide comes in! Atlantic surge of sorrow after Atlantic surge of sorrow, and the tempests of human hate and Satanic fury are in full cry. O, woman of many troubles, what are all the feasts of worldly delight, if they were offered you, compared with the opportunity of helping build and support barriers which sometimes seem giving way through man's treachery and the world's assault?

O WOMAN, TO THE DYKES!

Bring prayer, bring tears, bring cheering words! Help! Help! And having done all, kneel with us on the quaking wall until the God of the wind and the sea shall hush the one and silence the other. To the dykes! Sister, mothers, wives, daughters, of America, to the dykes! The mightiest catholicon for all the wounds and wrongs of woman or man is complete absorption in the work to rescue others. Save some man, some woman, some child! In that effort you will forget or be helped to bear your own trials, and in a little while God will take you up out of your disturbed and harrowing conjugal relation of earth into a heaven all the happier because of preceding distress. When Queen Elizabeth of England was expiring it was arranged that the exact moment of her death should be signalled to the people by the dropping of a sapphire ring from a window into the hands of an officer, who carried it at the top of his spead to King James of Scotland. But your departure from the scene of your earthly woes, if you are ready to go, will not be the dropping of a sapphire to the ground, but the setting of a jewel in the King's coronet. Blessed be his glorious name forever!

A Curious Abbreviation.

"Do take off your skin, my dear, or you will catch cold," said the hostess.

"No, thank you. To tell the truth, since I've grown so stout I can't get out of my skin easily," said her blonde visitor. The speakers were two English women in a London morning room. An American present listened to the remarks with rounded eyes. She remembered Sidney Smith's old receipt for hot whether: "Take off your flesh and sit in your bones," but to hear these ladies talk of shedding their epidermis without a smile was incomprehensive.

Presently, when the blonde caller rose to depart, the hostess said: "Fanny your having had that skin of yours for three years. Why, except the wrinkles across the chest it looks quite fresh," patting, as she spoke, the rich fur of the seal jacket her visitor wore. The mystery was explained. "Skin" is the English abbreviation for a sealskin garment, but it takes an American some time to get accustomed to the ghastly allusion the abbreviation lends itself to.

He who carries his bricks to the building of every one's house will never build one for himself.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, FEB. 12, 1888.

Jesus and the Little Ones.

LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 18:1-14. Memory verses, 2-4.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the King in Zion.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *He is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him are called, and chosen, and faithful.*—Rev. 17 : 14.

LESSON TOPIC: *The King's Lessons on True Greatness.*

Lesson Outline:
1. A Model of Greatness, vs. 1-4.
2. The Conditions of Greatness, vs. 5-9.
3. The Rewards of Greatness, vs. 10-14.

GOLDEN TEXT: *But Jesus said, Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me; for of such is the kingdom of heaven.*—Matt. 19 : 14.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Matt. 18 : 1-14. Lessons on true greatness.
T.—Mark 9 : 33-50. Mark's parallel narrative.
W—Luke 9 : 46-62. Luke's parallel narrative.
T.—Luke 22 : 24-30. A lesson on greatness.
F.—Mark 10 : 13-22. The child-like spirit.
S.—John 13 : 1-17. Greatness illustrated.
S.—Phil. 2 : 1-11. Greatness commended.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. A MODEL OF GREATNESS.

I. A Model Needed:

Who then is greatest in the kingdom of heaven? (1.)
They had disputed,....who was the greatest (Mark 9 : 34).
There arose a reasoning,....which of them should be greatest (Luke 9 : 46).
There arose also a contention,....which of them is....greatest (Luke 22 : 24).
Diotrephes, who loveth to have the preeminence (3 John 9).

II. A Model Furnished:

He called to him a little child, and set him in the midst (2).
He took a little child, and set him in the midst (Mark 9 : 36).
He took a little child, and set him by his side (Luke 9 : 47).
I have given you an example (John 13 : 15).
Leaving you an example, that ye should follow his steps (1 Pet. 2 : 21).

III. A Model Commended:

Except ye....become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter (3)
Whosoever shall humble himself shall be exalted Matt. 23 : 12).
Whosoever shall receive one of such ....receiveth me (Mark 9 : 37).
Whosoever shall receive this little child in my name receiveth me (Luke 9 : 48).
The greater among you, let him become as the younger (Luke 22 : 26).

1. "Who then is greatest?" (1) The world's estimate of greatness; (2) The Lord's estimate of greatness.
2. "Except ye turn, and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter." (1) The desired entrance; (2) The essential character; (3) The required turning.—(1) Turning; (2) Becoming: (3) Entering.
3. "The same is the greatest." (1) The character indicated; (2) The greatness possessed.

II. THE CONDITIONS OF GREATNESS.

I. Receive the Lowly:

Whoso shall receive one such little child....receiveth me (5).
Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones (Matt. 10 : 42).
As ye did it unto....even these least, ye did it unto me (Matt. 25 : 40).
Him that is weak in faith receive ye Rom. 14 : 1).
Receive ye one another, even as Christ also received you (Rom. 15 : 7).

II. Cause None to Stumble:

Woe to that man through whom the occasion cometh (7).
Good were it for that man if he had not been born (Matt. 26 : 24).
Woe unto him through whom they come! (Luke 17 : 1),
By the trespass of the one, death reigned Rom. 5 : 17).
Give no occasion of stumbling (1 Cor. 10 : 32).

III. Sacrifice all Evil:

Pluck it out, and cast it from thee (9).
One of thy members should perish, and not thy whole body (Matt. 5 : 30).
It is good for thee to enter into life maimed (Mark 9 : 43).
Whosoever....renounceth not all,....cannot be my disciple (Luke 14 : 33.)
For whom I suffered the loss of all things (Phil. 3 : 8).

1. "Whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me." (1) The Lord's lowly representative; (2) The Lord's actual reception.—(1) Received as a child; (2) Received in Christ's name (3) Received with Christ's companionship.
2. "Woe unto the world because of occasions of stumbling." (1) Woe as a fact in the present; (2) Woe, as a penalty in the future.
3. "It is good for thee to enter into life maimed or halt, rather than ....to be cast into the eternal fire." (1) Eternal life profitable at any worldly sacrifice; (2) Eternal death disastrous with any worldly gain.

III. THE REWARDS OF GREATNESS.

I. Cared for by the Angels:

Their angels do always behold the face of my Father (10).
The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them (Psa. 34 : 7).
God....hath sent his angel, and delivered his servants (Dan 3 : 28);
An angel of the Lord stood by him (Acts 12 : 7).
Are they not all ministering spirits Heb. 1 : 14).

II. Sought for by the Son:

Doth he not....seek that which goeth astray? (12).
Doth not....go after that which is lost, until he find it? (Luke 15 : 4).
The Son of man came to seek and to save (Luke 19 : 10).
I came....to save the world (John 12 : 47).
Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners (1 Tim. 1 : 15).

III. Planned for by the Father:

It is not the will of your Father....that one....should perish (14).
He will keep the feet of his holy ones (1 Sam. 2 : 9).
The Lord directeth his steps (Prov. 16 : 9).
It is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom (Luke 12 : 32).
Whom he foreknew, he also foreordained (Rom. 8 : 29).

1. "Their angels do always behold the face of my Father." (1) The wards of the angels; (2) The post of the angels; (3) The duties of the angels.
2. "Doth he not seek that which goeth astray." (1) The wandering sheep; (2) The compassionate shepherd; (3) The persistent search; (4) The joy of success.
3. "It is not the will of your Father ....that one of these little ones should perish." (1) The destiny of God's little ones; (2) The Safety of God's little ones.—(1) The Father's will; (2) The disciples safety.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

MINISTRATIONS OF HOLY ANGELS.

Appointed (Psa. 34 : 7; Matt. 18 : 10; Heb. 1 : 7, 14).

Illustrated:
Abraham (Gen. 22 : 11, 12).
Elijah (1 Kings 19 : 4-8).
Three Hebrews (Dan. 3 : 28).
Daniel (Dan. 6 : 21, 22).
Zacharias (Luke 1 : 11-13).
Mary (Luke 1 : 26-28).
Joseph (Matt. 1 : 20, 21).
Shepherds (Luke 2 : 9-14).
Lazarus (Luke 16 : 22).
Cornelius (Acts 10 : 30, 31).
Peter (Acts 12 : 5-10).
Paul (Acts 27 : 21-24).
Jesus (Matt. 4 : 11; Luke 22 : 43).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The day after the transfiguration (Luke 9 : 37) our Lord healed a demoniac boy whom the disciples could not cure. Three evangelists tell the story, but the account of Mark is most full and vivacious.

The next journey is to Capernaum (Matt. 17 : 24; Mark 9 : 33). If Hermon was the scene of the transfiguration, the way was south and west, a journey of some length through Galilee (Mark 9 : 30). From Tabor to Capernaum the distance was not so great, and the course would be a little east of north. During this journey, from whichever point it began, while in Galilee (Matthew), but still seeking privacy (Mark), our Lord made another prophecy of his death and ressurrection, which was not yet understood by the disciples (Matt. 17 : 22, 23; Mark 9 : 30-32; Luke 9 : 43-45).

At Capernaum the temple tribute money was demanded, and miraculously provided for,—an incident peculiar to the account of Matthew (Matt. 17 : 24-27). This week's lesson follows immediately ("in that hour"), but the payment of the tax furnishes no trustworthy data for determining the time of year. The main points of the present lesson are given by Mark and Luke; yet their accounts are not strictly parallel, both inserting a striking incident (Mark 9 : 38-41; Luke 9 : 49, 50) in regard to forbidding one who was casting out demons in the name of Jesus. The parable of the lost sheep (vs. 12-14) is narrated by Luke at a later period in history, as one of a series (Luke 15 : 3-7).

The place was Capernaum; the time was the late summer or early autumn of the year of Rome 782,—A. D. 29. This date allows of a sufficiently long interval before the Feast of Tabernacles (in October), when our Lord visited Jerusalem again (John 7 : 10 and following).

Bibles of The World.

The seven principal Bibles of the world are the Koran of the Mohammedans, the Eddas of the Scandinavians, the Tripitikes of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the three Vedas of the Hindoos, the Zendavesta and the Scriptures of the Christians. The Koran is the most recent of these seven Bibles and not older than the seventh century of our era. It is a compound of quotations from the Old and New Testaments, the Talmud and the Gospel of St. Barnabas. The Eddas of the Scandinavians were first published in the fourteenth century. The Tripitikes of the Buddhists contain sublime morals and pure aspiration, but their author lived and died in the sixth century before Christ.

The sacred writings of the Chinese are called the Five Kings, king meaning web of cloth, or the warp that keeps the threads in their place. They contain the best sayings of the best sages on the ethico-political duties of life. These sayings cannot be traced to a period higher than the eleventh century before Christ. The three Vedas are the most ancient books of the Hindoos, and it is the opinion of Max Muller, Wilson, Johnson and Whitney that they are not older than eleven centuries before Christ. The Zendavesta of the Persians is the grandest of these sacred books next to our Bible. Zoroaster, whose sayings it contains, was born in the twelfth century before Christ.

It pays to Observe Trifles.

A case of alleged literary piracy which has just been settled in New York hinged on the age of a certain manuscript. The accused man had nothing but his own word to support his side of the case until a close observer discovered that the water-mark of the paper on which the article was written was of an old devise, and a little research established the fact that the paper bearing the water-mark was not made after 1859. This settled the case and the accused man was vindicated, which shows the value of a sharp eye and a close observance of trifles.

KEROSENE will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new. Kerosene will make tin teakettles as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from clean varnished furniture.

LENGTH OF DAYS.

Five Hundred Years Old—Is Living a Lost Art?

Is life worth living?

In the days of long ago people seemed to think it was, if the length of time they devoted to becoming acquainted with its lights and shadows is any criterion.

It would seem as though life must have afforded much of enjoyment in the good old days. Sophocles hung on until he was 130 years old, then perished by an accident. Attila was 124 when he died of the consequence of a revel on the night of his second marriage. This is a warning to young men. Epemenides was 157 at his regretted decease.

Crowns did not sit heavily on the brows of monarchs as they seem latterly to do. Fohi, the founder of the Chinese Empire, reigned 115 years, and so did Apaphus of Thebes Egyptian. Tacitus gives 175 years to Tuisco, a German prince. Daddon, an Illyrian noble, lived for 500 years according to Alexander Cornelius.

The art of living seems to be one of the many 'lost arts,' which the dark ages covered over, and modern civilization has not yet been able to uncover. It is certain long life was not secured by using mineral poisons as remedies for disease. That is essentially modern practice. The ancients doubtless drew on the laboratory of nature for their medicines, hence the span of their lives was naturally extended.

We know that our immediate ancestors found their medicines in the fields and forests, adjoining their log cabin homes. These natural remedies were efficacious and harmless—left no poison in the system. Physicians were rarely called in, and the people lived to rugged and hearty old age. Is it not worth while to return to their wholesome methods of cure for common ailments?

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure, have introduced to the public a line of Log Cabin remedies, and their name indicates their character. They include a "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," Extract for External and Internal use, "Rose Cream," for Catarrh, "Scalpine" for the hair, "Liver Pills" and "Porous Plaster." They are carefully compounded from actual recipes, the most efficacious in use by our grandparents, and those who would like to try the virtues of old-time remedies, have an opportunity to secure the best in "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies."

FARM NOTES.

AN advocate of mutton sheep says that if the farmers of America could handle on an average fifty ewes a year, and be sure to have them only of the mutton breeds, they would raise more good meat of a paying quality to the acre than is now done, and at the same time produce a greater variety of desirable wools. As it is, he thinks they are carrying too many eggs in one basket, supplying little, if any, desirable meat, and vastly too much of one variety of wool, the result of which is wool-raising is unprofitable to the average farmer. There is an excellent prospect for the men who will confine their efforts to small flocks and make the most of them.

WHEN keeping honey in a warm room, as it should be kept; it is often necessary to brimstone it to kill any larvæ of the wax moth which may chance to hatch out on the comb. Put the brimstone under the honey, which should stand at least two feet from the floor. Put a piece of tin or sheet iron under the honey to prevent the honey or house catching fire. After lighting the brimstone, shut the doors and leave twenty-four hours or so. Treat the honey thus every three weeks if you wish a nice article. Do not use too much brimstone. A little experience will determine the proper amount to use in connection with the size of your room. By treating honey thus it can be kept in splendid condition for years.

IT has been usual to state, in a general sort of way, that the red currant has been cultivated "since the time of Julius Cæsar." Dr. Sturtevant, of the Agricultural Station at Geneva, New York, in a recently published history of the currant, says it was not cultivated till the close of the sixteenth century.

WHERE the grape vines have been trained on high frames for arbors they are less subject to rot as compared with those vines that have been trained close to the ground. The grapes that escaped the rot were those growing near the top of the arbor. This indicates that the nearer the grapes are to the ground the nearer they are to the spores, and that a free circulation of air is a partial preventive.

ONE farmer says that in feeding cornstalks to his cattle, he cuts them into lengths of about eight inches, thus making them convenient for the cattle to manage, and preventing after trouble with them in plowing the fields to which they have found their way as fertilizing material. A V-shaped trough laid on a saw-buck and an ordinary saw may be used in the cutting.

ONE way of ridding the premises of ants, is to place a few fresh bones near the holes, or large pieces of sponge moistened with sweetened water. The bones can be picked up and burned. The sponges can be dipped in boiling water to kill the ants and then used again. A line of gas tar put all around the tree will turn them away from fruit trees.

KEROSENE as a remedy for bee stings ought to be widely known. It often relieves the pain at once and prevents swelling. It is especially valuable because it is almost always on hand, ready for use. Ammonia is probably the surest remedy for bee and wasp stings and all poisonous wounds made by insects. It is not always available in time, however; so it is well to be informed of the kerosene cure.

God deals with each person according to his nature. The worst result of sin is spiritual deadness to every influence by which we can be saved.

The egotist is next door to a fanatic.

Meeting evils by anticipation is not the way to overcome them.

Sympathy is the golden key that unlocks the heart of others.

At the head of all biographies stands the great biography—the Book of books.

Each has his defect, his twist, his craze; and it is by his faults that the great man reveals his common humanity.

HOW A MUSTACHE FEELS.—"How does it feel to have a mustache on your lip, Henry?" she asked, when she perceived that her lover was cultivating that masculine adornment.

"I can't say," he answeerd; "how does it feel to have one on yours?"

"Well," she answered, as she struggled from his embrace and drew her breath. "I think it is something to which one could in time become reconciled."

ANXIOUS mother—"It was after nine o'clock when Clara came down to breakfast this morning, and the poor girl didn't look well at all. Her system needs toning up. What do you think of iron?"

Father—"Good idea."

Mother—"What kind of iron had she better take?"

Father—"She had better take a flat-iron."

A BLUNT EDGE TO THE SHARP PANG OF PAIN.—Mother (to Bobby, who is slightly under the weather)—"Papa will be sorry to hear that his little boy is sick, Bobby."

Bobby—"Do you think he'll give me anything, ma—a penny, perhaps?"

Mother—"I shouldn't be surprised."

Bobby—"Then I hope I won't get well until he comes home."

A RIPE CHESTNUT.—Our youngest editor of The Fireside is original if the rest are not. Some time ago a tooth becoming loose he was taken to the dentist who picked it out, and yesterday the young Ed came running to his mother with "O mama! see! I got another ripe teeth!"

AN ORIGINAL THEORY.—A little four-year-old boy was standing at the window watching the rain, which, much to his disgust, kept him in the house. Turning to his mother, with puckered brows, he said: "I guess God took a drink and forgot to turn the water off."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

A Sure and Positive Cure for This Common Complaint.

Sufferers from nervous debility complain of physical and nervous weakness and exhaustion; there is prostration of the physical strength, a tired feeling with no inclination for exertion, and the power to work is diminished; the patient wakes mornings tired and unrefreshed; there is an extreme nervous and irritable condition, a dull, cloudy sensation often accompanied by disagreeable feelings in the head and eyes; the thoughts wander easily; there will be gradual failing of strength, with weakness and pain in the back; bad taste in the mouth mornings, the vision becomes dim, the memory impaired, and there is frequent dizziness; often the patient is gloomy and despondent, and the nerves become so weakened after a time that the least excitement or shock will flush the face, bring a tremor or trembling or palpitation of the heart.

For these symptoms Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic, the great strengthening and invigorating remedy, is a sure and positive cure. Under the use of this wonderful restorative, which is purely vegetable and therefore harmless, the dull eyes regain their brilliancy, the pale look and hollow cheeks show renewed health and vitality, the weak and exhausted feelings give place to strength and vigor, the brain becomes clear, the nerves strong and steady, the gloom and depression are lifted from the mind and perfect and permanent health is restored. It is an absolute and certain specific for nervous debility. Young men with weakened nerves and exhausted vitality can regain their strength by its use. It restores lost energy and invigorates the weakened vital powers in old and young. No one need despair of a cure. Use Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic, and an absolutely certain cure will result.

Druggists keep it. Price $1 per bottle. Be sure and get Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic; take no other, for this remedy has no equal. If your druggist does not have it, he will get it for you. Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th st., New York, the great specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, can be consulted by letter free. Write him about your case.

The brave man is an inspiration to the weak, and compels them as it were, to follow him.

The way to make money is to save it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine to buy, as it is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Do not take any other preparation if you have decided to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Be thankful every time a friend deserts you, and thus forces you to strengthen yourself.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the very best. A trial will prove we are right. Received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

Those who are the least deserving have the least charity and the fewest good words for others.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

It is not the fault of the truth, but our hearts, if the good seed does not bring forth good fruit.

No one can truthfully say that Catarrh is incurable who has not tried Taylor's Hospital Cure. Send to 264 Broadway, New York, for free pamphlet.

Those that dare lose a day are dangerously prodigal; those that dare misspend it, desperate.

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If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

NERVES! NERVES!!

What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.
Headache, Neuralgia,
Indigestion, Sleeplessness,
Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC

Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.

It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it

CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

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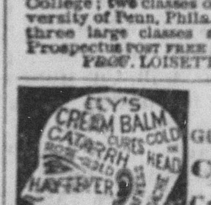

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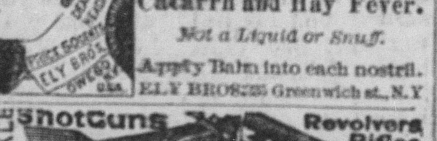
Gives relief at once and cures
COLD in HEAD,
Catarrh and Hay Fever.
Not a Liquid or Snuff.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS. 235 Greenwich st., N.Y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GOLD is worth $500 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, &c., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BRYANT'S COLLEGE, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

A SCIENTIFIC TRUTH.—"How do the wasps and hornets and other insects keep from freezing to death in the winter."

"Why, that's simple enough; you never handled a wasp, did you?"

"No, I never did."

"That accounts for your ignorance on the subject. If you had any experience with a wasp or a hornet you'd know right well that there was heat enough there to last two or three winters if need be."

A Bloody Affray

is often the result of "bad blood" in a family or community, but nowhere is bad blood more destructive of happiness and health than in the human system. When the life current is foul and sluggish with impurities, and is slowly distributing its poisons to every part of the body, the peril to health, and life even, is imminent. Early symptoms are dull and drowsy feelings, severe headaches, coated tongue, poor appetite, indigestion and general lassitude. Delay in treatment may entail the most serious consequences. Don't let disease get a strong hold on your constitution, *but treat yourself* by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and be restored to the blessings of health. All druggists.

The better the (political) party, the worse it stinks when it turns bad.

Jenks' Dream.

Jenks had a queer dream the other night. He thought he saw a prize-fighters ring, and in the middle of it stood a doughty little champion who met and deliberately knocked over, one by one, a score or more of big, burly-looking fellows, as they advanced to the attack. Giants as they were in size, the valiant pigmy proved more than a match for them. It was all so funny that Jenks woke up laughing. He accounts for the dream by the fact that he had just come to the conclusion, after trying nearly every big, drastic pill on the market, that Pierce's tiny Purgative Pellets easily "knock out" and beat all the rest hollow!

Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated.

A Woman's Sweet Will.

She is prematurely deprived of her charms of face and form, and made unattractive by the wasting effects of ailments and irregularities peculiar to her sex. To check this drain upon, not only her strength and health, but upon her amiable qualities as well, is her first duty. This is safely and speedily accomplished by a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a nervine and tonic of wonderful efficacy, and prepared especially for the alleviation of those suffering from "dragging-down" pains, sensations of nausea, and weakness incident to women—a boon to her sex. Druggists.

Never criticise any one.

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

Never play with fire.

NOT EXACTLY ENGLISH, YOU KNOW.—An Englishman traveling on the continent had hired a smart servant, and on arriving at an inn in Austria one evening, knowing well the stringency of the police regulations, he called for the usual register of travelers that he might duly inscribe himself therein. His servant replied that he had anticipated his wishes, and had registered him in full form as "an Englishman of independent property."

"But how have you put down my name? I have not told it to you."

"I can't exactly pronounce it, but I copied it from monsievr's portmanteau."

"But it is not there. Bring me the book."

What was his amazement at finding, instead of a very plain English name of two syllables, the following portentous entry of himself: "Monsieur Warrantedsolidleather."

FANCY AND REALISM.—Little Nell—"Mamma, I wish you'd let me read a novel."

Omaha Mamma—"Don't mention such a thing."

"But novels tell things just as they are in life, don't they?"

"Yes. Now ask no more questions."

"Susie Minks is got such a lovely novel, and—"

"What! Did you read any of it?"

"Only the last line. It said: 'And so they got married and were happy ever after.'"

"Oh, that isn't a novel, dear; it's a fairy story."

LETTERS AND RINGS HAVE BEEN RETURNED.—They were reading of the festivities at a fashionable wedding.

"Cyrus," said the fair girl, as she looked proudly at the young man, "the account says the groomsmen drank wine from the bride's slipper. You wouldn't do such a thing as that, would you? Even if the slipper were mine you would not let the temptation cause you to violate your solemn promise never to drink wine again, would you, Cyrus?"

"Never!" exclaimed Cyrus. "Drink it from a slipper? Never!"

And now they meet as strangers.

DOUBTFUL.—"Mamma," said a little Chicago girl.

"Yes, dear."

"Do you think I'll have the same papa all this year."

The Homliest Man in Town,

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get *free* a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.

A HEARTY ACQUIESCENCE.—Mr. Featherly.—"What beautiful teeth Miss Smith has!"

Miss Sharptongue—"Yes; I think this set much prettier than her other."

We Point with Pride

To the "Good name at home," won by Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines. Whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time, and it has given the best of satisfaction since its introduction ten years ago. This could not be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood or debility, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will realize its peculiar curative power.

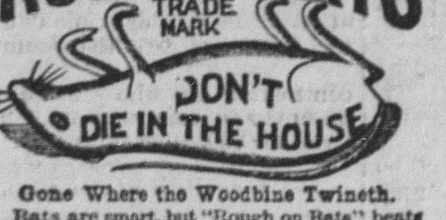
"I had salt rheum on my left arm three years, suffering terribly. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the salt rheum has entirely disappeared." H. M. MILLS, 71 French St., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ROUGH ON RATS



Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth.

Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Musk Rats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels. 15c. and 25c. Druggists.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" Plaster, Porosed. 15c.
"ROUGH ON COUGHS." Coughs, colds, 25c.

ALL SKIN HUMORS CURED BY
ROUGH ON ITCH

"Rough on Itch" Ointment cures Skin Humors, Pimples, Flesh Worms, Ring Worm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Itch, Ivy Poison, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Eczema. 50c. Drug. or mail. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City.

ROUGH ON PILES

Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Protruding, Bleeding. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists or mail. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

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AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34; round, 14 Pills.

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Cures and Prevents
Colds,
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quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS), so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cts. per Bottle. Sold by Druggists

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

For the Cure of all the disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, etc. DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.
⁂ Be sure to get "Radway's."

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand-sewed welt $4 shoe in the world, equals custom made hand-sewed shoes that cost from $6 to $9.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE.

FOR GENTLEMEN
NO SEAM
BEST KID
ELASTIC WARRANTED
BEST KID
W.L.DOUGLAS' $3 SHOE, SEAMLESS
SEWED

The only $3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world, without tacks or nails. Finest Calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles toe. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6. Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS $2 Shoe.

[Name and price stamped on bottom of each Shoe.]

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear. If not sold by your dealer write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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After all others fail consult
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20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2, and 7 to 10 evenings.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
THE WORLD-FAMED
LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG REMEDY.
WHAT AILS YOU?

[COPYRIGHT, 1887.]

ARE YOU SICK?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in, and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

BILIOUS ATTACK.

DAVID G. LOWE, Esq., of *St. Agathe, Manitoba, Canada*, says: "Being troubled with a terrible bilious attack, fluttering of the heart, poor rest at night, etc., I commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and derived the very highest benefit therefrom."

LIVER DISEASE.

MRS. I. V. WEBBER, of *Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*, writes: "For five years previous to taking 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' I was a great sufferer; had a severe pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am now well and strong."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures all humors, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Virulent blood-poisons are, by its use, robbed of their terrors. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

A medicine possessing the power to cure such inveterate blood and skin diseases as the following testimonial portrays, must certainly be credited with possessing properties capable of curing any and **all skin and blood diseases**, for none are more obstinate or difficult of cure than Salt-rheum.

SALT-RHEUM AND RHEUMATISM.

"COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 28th, 1887.
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—For several years I have felt it to be my duty to give to you the facts in relation to the complete cure of a most aggravated case of salt-rheum, by the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' An elderly lady relative of mine had been a great sufferer from salt-rheum for upwards of forty years. The disease was most distressing in her hands, causing the skin to crack open on the inside of the fingers at the joints and between the fingers. She was obliged to protect the raw places by means of adhesive plasters, salves, ointments and bandages, and during the winter months had to have her hands dressed daily. The pain was quite severe at times and her general health was badly affected, paving the way for other diseases to creep in. Catarrh and rheumatism caused a great deal of suffering in addition to the salt-rheum. She had used faithfully, and with the most commendable perseverance, all the remedies prescribed by her physicians, but without obtaining relief. She afterwards began treating herself by drinking teas made from blood-purifying roots and herbs. She continued this for several years but derived no benefit. Finally, about ten years ago, I chanced to read one of Dr. Pierce's small pamphlets setting forth the merits of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and other medicines. The *name* struck my fancy, and seeing that it was essentially a blood-purifier, I immediately recommended it to the old lady who had been so long a sufferer from salt-rheum. She commenced taking it at once, and took one bottle, but seemed to be no better. However, I realized that it would take time for any medicine to effect a change for the better, and encouraged her to continue. She then purchased a half-a-dozen bottles, and before these had all been used she began to notice an improvement. After taking about a dozen bottles she was entirely cured. Her hands were perfectly well and as smooth and healthy as a child's. Her general health was also greatly improved; the rheumatism entirely left her, and the catarrh was almost cured, so that it ceased to be much annoyance. She has enjoyed excellent health from that day to this, and has had no return of either salt-rheum or rheumatism. The 'Discovery' seems to have entirely eradicated the salt-rheum from her system. She is now over eighty years old, and very healthy for one of such extreme age.

I have written this letter, of which you can make any use you see fit, hoping that some sufferer from salt-rheum might chance to read it and obtain relief by using your 'Golden Medical Discovery'—for 'Golden' it is in its curative properties, and as much above the multitude of nostrums and so-called 'patent medicines,' so zealously flaunted before the public, as gold is above the baser metals.

Respectfully yours,
F. W. WHEELER, 182 21st St."

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

CONSUMPTION.

SOLOMON BUTTS, of *North Clayton, Miami Co., Ohio*, writes: "I have not the words to express my gratitude for the good your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has done my wife. She was taken with consumption, and after trying one doctor after another I finally gave up all hope of relief. Being very poor and having but one dollar in the world, I prayed to God that he might show me something; and then it seems as though something did tell me to get your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' My wife took it as directed, and as a result she is so she can work now."

GAINED 25 POUNDS.

Wasting Disease.—WATSON F. CLARKE, Esq., of (Box 104), *Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Can.*, writes: "When I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I was not able to work and was a burden to myself. At that time I weighed 122 pounds, and to-day I weigh 147 pounds. Then I used to eat about one meal a day, and now can eat four or five if I dared to."

COUGH OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING.

MRS. N. W. RICE, of *Newfane, Vermont*, says: "I feel at liberty to acknowledge the benefit I received from two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which cured a cough of five years' standing, and dyspepsia, from which I had suffered for a long time. I have also used Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper, in my family, with good effect."

WORTH $1000 A BOTTLE.

W. R. DAVIS, Esq., of *Belleville, Florida*, writes: "I have taken your wonderful 'Golden Medical Discovery' and have been cured of consumption. I am now sound and well, and have only spent three dollars, and I would not take three thousand dollars and be put back where I was."

Discovery $1.00, Six Bottles for $5.00; by Druggists.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Propr's. No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA. THURS, FEB. 9, 1888.

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Tuesday afternaon brought snow.

——Mr. M. Miller, of near Madisonburg, will have sale on March 14.

——Henry Boozer talks of building a house on the street back of Main street.

——Violets and heliotropes are in bloom in Oakland, Cal. Now don't all go to Oakland.

——Michael Musser, one of the old citizens of Haines township, is quite ill, with little hope for his recovery.

— Rev. John Evans, and family, from one of the western counties, is now visiting his parents, near Spring Mills.

——There is plenty of snow all over, but sleighing is not so very good, owing to the drifts caused by the recent blizzard.

——The recipe in a late issue of the REPORTER, for using oil in washing, is fully worth the price of two years' subscription.

——George Flory thinks if the boro' is to be taxed for board walks he ought to have one built up that way, being a tax payer too.

——A citizen of Spring Mills expresses the idea that there are more dancing parties than necessary, in that part of the kingdom.

——The Methodists of Meeks' church, Pine Grove charge, are preparing to tear down their old church and build a new one next spring.

——Pinegrove Mills is booked for a musical convention, commencing Monday 13, in the M. E. church, to be conducted by P. H. Meyer.

——William Hahn, of Crestline, O., who was visiting friends in Sugar Valley, was thrown from a sleigh by a runaway team and instantly killed.

——The musical convention at Wolf's Store is in session this week and opened up with a large class. A number from this section have joined the class.

——If you want good fruit trees, patronize the nursery of Mr. Fisher, at Unionville, with cheaper and better trees than foreign nurseries supply you.

——Last Thursday was groundhog day the varmint saw its shadow, and retired to its hole for another six week's cold snap. See whether the ground-hog lies.

——Philip Meyer talks of putting rolls into the Pinecreek Mills, south of Aaronsburg. Also said that D. A. Musser, of Millheim, will put rolls in one of his mills.

——Michael Grove's case for damages against Lemont and Nittany valley railroad was tried last week. The jury awarded Mr. Grove $2048 damages for right-of way.

——There were quite a number of upsets on the road to the station, last week, caused by bad condition of the roads. Fortunately no one was hurt, but some sleighs were damaged.

——An informant says Wm. Colyer, across the valley, has stock on hand, at his saw mill, which is estimated worth $100,000. That must be a big pile, and it is said to be choice too.

——Lemuel R Leech while turning a belt wheel at Scotia, a few days ago, had his lower jaw bone fractured in three places by a chisel slipping from his hands and penetrating his chin.

——J. O Grossman, of near Millheim, who makes sale this spring, will move from the farm he now occupies, and erect buildings on a tract of his father's farm in Potter township, and continue farming in his new home.

——Mifflin county has a colored preacher named Jasper, who was found guilty at the recent term of court of selling liquor without license, and was sentenced to three months in the county jail and pay a fine of $500.

——The new brick foundry of the Huntingdon manufacturing company, was destroyed by fire, evening of 3 inst., entailing a loss of $10.000 partially covered by insurance. About one hundred men are thrown out of employment.

——On last Thursday afternoon as Mrs. Joshua Potter, with her little son, was driving to the station, the sleigh upset at one of the holes in the road, and both were thrown out. The horse ran away, the sleigh striking a telephone pole near the railroad was badly broken.

——The Lock Haven *Democrat* says that a railroad, to be known as the Bellefonte and Eastern, is proposed to be built, starting at Milton and ending at Bellefonte. The road will traverse Sugar and Nittany vallies according to the survey

Sugar Valley land holders have granted the right of way through their valley.

——Mr. H. A. Dutweiler, of Rebersburg, is agent for a valuable new work, Political Discussions, Legislative, Diplomatic and Popular, by Jas. G Blaine. To the student of the political affairs of the U. S., this work will be a welcome one, as it will furnish many facts upon great public questions in a convenient volume for a small price, from the hands of one of our most prominent statesmen.

——The public sale season is coming on, and between them and the musical conventions, in the absence of funerals free meals will allow a fellow to board around without it costing him a blamed cent, well nigh unto all fools day. The gluttons will now find their campaign opening, and their happiness will increase as the sale and convention season progresses.

——The wifely virtues of a first wife are a terror to her unfortunate successor in many households, and a promoter of business for the divorce courts. A San Francisco man is getting some experience in this line. His wife wants to loose the bonds that bind her because he had fallen into the pernicious habit that she could not bake buiscuits as well as his first wife. As a general rule the man who is always prating about his first wife's good qualities lost her by reason of his ill-treatment, and he seeks to placate his conscience by praising the dead at the expense of the living. This is where the average American woman who has succeeded in ensnaring a widower will draw the line.

BAD FOR BOHEMIAN OATS.

THE MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT BRANDS THE COMPANY AS AN ILLEGAL CONCERN.

Philadelphia Press, Feb. 3.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 2.—The Supreme Court to-day reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of McNamara vs. Gaggett. In 1885, Gaggett purchased Bohemian oats and gave his note to A. A. Griffen, who sold the note to McNamara. Gaggett refused to pay the note, claiming that there had not been adequate consideration, and was sued on it, the Court giving a judgment for note and interest against him. He carried the case to the Supreme Court, and that Court ruled that the contract for which the note was given was fraudulent, and, therefore, not binding on the defendant. The terms of the contract are at war with public policy, says the Court, and therefore null and avoid.

This decision settles over a hundred cases now on file in the lower courts, and will result in saving the farmers from the clutches of the Bohemian Oats Co., a wild-cat organization, and the breaking up of an organized company of swindlers that have bled the farmers of Michigan of thousands of dollars. The verdict is the result of favorable comment, and there can be no more Bohemian oats contracts in Michigan. The Court condems the scheme, and will make void notes for $50,000 in this state.

FOWL BUSINESS.

Monday morning brought quite a crowd together in 'Squire Boal's court, to witness the hearing to be given a party arrested for coaxing Wm. Bible's bronze turkeys from his premises. District Att. Meyer, at 10 a. m., opened the proceedings by announcing that the hearing would have to be private, and all except witnesses were requested to retire. The result of the hearing was the binding over of the accused party to the next quarter sessions, 4th Monday in April The party entered bail in $500, three of our citizens, Messrs. Wolf, Spangler and Murray, becoming bondsmen. The missing of fowls of various species, has been annoying to the people of this section, and it is supposed developments will result from the prosecution now instituted, which will not make it necessary for chickens and turkeys to roost quite so high for safety. The thing has now taken a serious turn.

WIFE, MOTHER AND WIDOW AT TWELVE.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 7.—Perhaps the youngest wife and mother, who has been twice married, in this country is Annie Stevenson, who, although she is only 12 years of age and looks young even for that age, has been married twice and had two children by her first husband, to whom she was wedded when she was only 10 years of age. Her first husband was Robert Patterson; he was 17 when they were married. Her husband and the two babies died, after which she married John Stevenson, who deserted her. She was here looking for the truant, and the police took charge of her destitute condition.

LARGE LUMBER OPERATIONS.

Mr. S. K. Sober, at Sober station, no doubt carries on one of the most extensive lumber operations in the valley. He has had as high as seventy teams engaged in one day, hauling logs for his mill, and when these come in sight its like a large funeral procession. At present grounds around his mill are covered with logs in all directions, and still more are being added. The stock on hand comprises large pine, oak and walnut logs, which for size and length can hardly be surpassed in the state. With such a supply of material Mr. Sober is enabled to turn out some of the finest lumber to be found in market.

DON'T CROWD THE MAILS.

One of the important regulations of the post office dep't is, that persons shall not crowd up to where post masters change the mails and poke their noses down into Uncle Sam's pouches, so the work can be done with all possible privacy We simply call attention to this for the information of such as are not aware of it—the only exception being such as are born with the disease to poke their noses into everything including the mail bags.

"THE COLBY MURDER."

We have just received a copy of "The Colby Tragedy," a 64 page book containing an illustrated account of the murder of Isaiah and Nora Colby, in Clinton county, last August, and for which Luther Shaffer and J. W. Johnson will probably suffer the penalty of death on the gallows. The book is printed by Pennsylvania Grit, of Williamsport, and is being sold by its agents at 25c per copy, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

BLIND PIG FINDS SLOP.

The new plunderer of the county treasury, the *Gazette*, for over a year has been searching with a lantern to find an enterprising chap in Centre Hall, and last week announces that he found one. Wonderful idiot! wonderful find! between the idiot and his precious jewel, our town can't help but have a boomlet. This is a clear case of a blind hog finding a swill bar'l, and if the pig only perseveres it will find the oats patch too.

NEW REFORMED CHURCH AT PINE GROVE.

The German Reformed congregation of Pine Grove Mills have decided to build a new church and have purchased a desirable lot in the eastern end of the town and will begin operations as soon as the weather opens up. N. B. Ward, has taken the contract.

CAN GET IT FREE.

Sam Jones is to preach in Bellefonte, this week one night, and will get $200 for it. Bellefonters, with a little thoughtfulness could have had all for nothing, that Sam Jones said, or can say, and get it said betlter, by simply reading the New Testament. Sam Jones is no improvement on that, if we understand ourselves.

ANNIVERSARY.

The Women's Home and For. Miss. Society, of the Luth. congregation, will hold their anniversary exercises in the church of this place, next Sabbath evening The exercises will consist of music, reading reports, addresses etc. All are invited.

If I had any skin or blood disease, like tetter itch, scald head, pimples, sore eyes, scrofula, etc. I would take "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" sure

AARONSBURG.

Frank J. Weaver is convalescing.

Many of the young folks are away attending the Wolfs Store musical convention.

Rev. L. C. Edmonds preached in the Reformed church on last Sunday evening. His subject was the strikes.

Charles Musser is home from State College nursing a very sore knee.

A flock of wild turkeys are feeding in the fields along the mountain, above town.

Samuel H. Diehl has his old blacksmith, Loudenstager, from Mifflinburg, again at work.

Jesse Wert has quit housekeeping since the death of his wife, and has made his home with his son, Luther Wert.

Country produce wanted at Garmans.

Eggs and butter wanted at Garmans.

New scrim for Curtains.—Garmans.

Thousands of yards of new embroideries. Garmans.

— Feb. 12 is Quinquagesima Sunday and Feb. 15 is Ash Wednesday.

——Millheim's German exhibition will take place on the evening of 25.

——Valentine Day comes next Tuesday, and the mails will be filled with all kinds of missives.

——A large number from this section expect to go to Bellefonte this evening to hear Sam Jones.

—Two sales at Rebersburg, same day and premises, Feb. 25, sale of Joseph K. Weber, and sale of Sallie Foster.

——In this issue we inclose a supplement containing the statement of receipts and expenditures of Centre county for the year 1887.

——The hotel at Coburn is open again for the accommodation of the traveling public. The new landlord is Mr. Reuben Shaffer, of Mill Hall.

——Bushman & Kreamer have made some improvements in their store room. They now have a separate apartment for sewing machines and musical instruments.

——Will Spangler, of Potters Mills, while unloading ties at the station, on Tue day morning, had the end of one of his index fingers taken off by a tie falling on it.

——Jas. Noll, of Pleasant Gap, spent Sunday in town. Jas. has registered with Orvis and Bower, Bellefonte, and expects to pass his preliminary examinations this week.

——Mr. Jacob Deckard, the well known hotel keeper of Mifflinburg, was stricken with paralysis a week since, and was lying in a serious condition at last accounts.

——J. Will Dinges writes from Annapolis, that their semi-annual examination took place this week at the Naval Academy and that he passed everything satisfactorily.

——Read John Wagner's sale, in the REPORTER, it will be one of the largest hereabouts. Mr. Wagner will leave the farm he has been on for many years, and move on the Ulrich farm, near Stone Mill.

— We are informed that Mr. B. O. Deininger, of Millheim, is quite ill again. For some time, he has been troubled with an affection of the throat, which is growing worse again, and keeps him confined to the house.

——A sleighing party consisting of young folks from Bellefonte took supper at Meyer's hotel, this place, one night last week. One of the sleds had a break down on their way over and made their arrival somewhat late.

——New Orleans sugar is so strong and so pure that it is worth more than double the price of ordinary sugars. Old housekeepers know more about it, ask them if you have never heard of it, or go to Wolf's store, get it and be convinced yourself.

——The musical convention at Tusseyville opens up on Monday next, 13th. Lowell Meyer will be leader with the assistance of Prof. Barick, of Spring Mills, as organist. Everything promises to move along smoothly and close with two grand concerts.

——In our last issue we stated that the Spring Mills house had been vacated by Mr. Bibby and would be closed until spring. We were misinformed. The hotel is open and Mr. Bibby will remain until spring, when he takes possession of the First National hotel at Millheim.

——A citizen of Winterville, Ga., having broken the knob of one of his doors, put on in its place a coffin handle which he happened to have in the house. It is said that there is not a negro in the place that will open that door If this is true, why wouldn't coffin handles work first rate on smoke house doors and chicken coops?

——According to the Lock Haven *Democrat*, the quality of the material of which Republican candidates in Clinton county are made must be high.

"A late Republican candidate bought a fine looking horse recently, and when asked by friends to give its points of superiority said: "Its verdigree is seven-eighths Norman Percheren" "Well what is the other eighth?" asked his auditors. "Oh, the other eighth is just stallion," said the man whom the Republicans came pretty near electing."

——Our young friend, J. Will Conley, who has been in the mercantile business the last year at Milesburg, has withdrawn from the firm of Holmes, Conley & Co., and is home for a short stay of a month Will is rather reticent in regard to his future plans, but if rumors have any truth in them, he will likely make a break, we mean something desperate, one of these days, and settle down to business in a leading mercantile establishment in Bellefonte, as a member of the firm. We are glad to see the pluck he shows even if it is Leap Year and hope the happy event will soon take place as we are ready to dance at his ——.

——Mr. D. Linn Ruhl, son of Henry Ruhl, of near Mifflinburg, met with a very sad and painful accident, last week, resulting in the loss of his left arm about four inches below the elbow. It seems he was engaged in operating a fodder cutter, which was run by steam, at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Daniel Gephart, in East Buffalo twp., when something connected with the cutter became disarranged, and with his left hand he sought to remedy the trouble In doing so his hand was drawn into the knives, when his hand was terribly cut lengthwise, one of the fingers dropping off and the balance of his hand frightfully mangled; at this moment, fortunately, the belt flew off, otherwise the entire arm would have been drawn in and mangled.—*Telegraph.*

THE THIRD PLEASURE TOUR TO FLORIDA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On account of the unparalleled demand for tickets for the Florida tours, and lack of ability to supply that demand by reason of the limited number assigned to each special train, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces a third personally conducted pleasure tour for Wednesday, February 22d. This tour will be conducted in every respect as were those which preceded it. The special train of Pullman sleeping cars, in charge of the Tourist Agent and Chaperon, will leave New York at 10 15 a. m., Philadelphia 1.15 p. m., Baltimore 3.45, and Washington 4.55 p. m., stopping at Newark, Trenton, and Wilmington. Dinner will be served at Philadelphia, supper at Milford, Va., breakfast at Florence, S. C., and dinner at Savannah, arriving at Jacksonville in time for supper on the 23d.

The round-trip tickets, admitting of a stay of two weeks in Florida, including Pullman accommodations and meals en route in both directions, and one day's board at the Hotel Everett, Jacksonville, will be sold, as before, at $47 from New York, $45 from Philadelphia and points South, and proportionate rates from all principal stations on the Pennsylvania system. The returning special train will leave Jacksonville on the morning of March 9th.

This will be one of the choicest trips of the series. The winter season of Florida will be at its height, the great Sub-Tropical Exposition at Jacksonville will be in full feather, and all the pleasures of winter in the tropics may be enjoyed to the fullest extent. The number of tickets to be sold will be limited to 150.

For detailed information and itineraries apply to ticket agents, or address S. W. F. Draper, Tourist Agent, 849 Broadway, New York.

K. OF G. E.

The following statistics as to the condition of the Order in Centre county, are gleaned from the report of District Grand Chief T. B. Jamison. The membership etc., is for the annual term, ending December 31, 1887.

Centre Castle, No. 169, of Spring Mills; instituted March 22, 1887; initiations during the past year, 60; membership, 60; invested, $307.50.

Philipsburg Castle, No. 163, of Philipsburg; instituted August 12, 1887; initiated 72; membership, 72, invested, $224.46.

Port Matilda Castle, No. 218, of Port Matilda; instituted Nov. 9, 1887; initiated 34; membership, 34; invested, $75.50.

TWO NEWSPAPERS.

CHEAP CLUBBING RATE.

Any advance paying subscriber to the Reporter, can get it and the *Weekly World*, by sending us $2.25.

The Reporter and Philad. *Weekly Times* for $2.25.

The Reporter and Philad. *Weekly Press* for $2.20.

LOW CLUBBING RATES.

An old subscriber, clubbing with a new name, the Reporter and *Weekly World*, the two papers to each name for $2.00, each subscriber.

The Reporter and *Weekly Times* to old subscriber and new name, for $2.00 each.

The Reporter and Philad. *Weekly Press* to old subscriber clubbing with new name, for $1.95.

This is the best clubbing offer in the state to obtain the Reporter and either the *World*, *Times* or *Press*, for $2.00 to $1.95,—the two papers one year.

Any old subscriber can obtain one new name to club with and secure the benefit of this liberal offer.

——Please call and examine our large stock of cloths and cassimeres suitable for any garment in men's wear—a full assortment of overcoats "READY MADE." The largest line of hats, caps and furnishing goods in the county—all work guaranteed to fit or no sale."

MONTGOMERY & Co.

Brockerhoff Row & Humes Block.

New dress goods.—Garmans.

New Calicoes and Century cloth.—Garmans.

Our line of Lace curtains from $1 00 a pair up.—Garmans.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNTY GRANGE.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at the meeting of Centre County Pomona Grange, No. 13, Tuesday, January 31, 1888:

WHEREAS, Under the present tax laws of the state, the real estate, the homes of farmers and laboring men are compelled to bear nearly all the burden of township and borough, county and municipal government, or an average tax of seventeen mills on the dollar in Pennsylvania while the "corporations for profit," such as railroads, banks, trust companies, telegraph lines, telephone companies, electric light companies, steam heating companies, gas companies, water companies, mining companies and many others, are exempt from township and borough, county and municipal taxes, and only pay tax to the state not averaging three mills. Building and loan associations, by act of the legislature of 1883, are exempt from all taxation, and the $500,000,000 invested in mercantile business pays a tax to the state of only $400,000, not an average of one mill: and by a decision of the supreme court, on the act of 1885, bonds and notes held by corporations are exempt from all taxation.

AND WHEREAS, By the construction of the present revenue commission, to revise the tax laws of the state, one of the largest industries of the state—that of agriculture—is denied representation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we enter our protest against such unrighteous and damnable discrimination, which is crushing the farmers of Pennsylvania to the lower level of the farmers of Ireland, England, France and Russia, to that of a tenantry, and robbing the descendants of the pioneers, who made our great state inhabitable, of their homes and farms.

RESOLVED, That we enter our protest against any policy of the national government that will discriminate against the American farmer, or give him a lower rate of protection from foreign imports of agricultural products than is accorded to the manufacturers.

RESOLVED, That we refuse to support any candidate for either state or national legislative positions who refuses to pledge himself to labor to redress the wrongs perpetrated upon the farmer, through the unjust tax laws of the state, or discrimination in the rates of duty on imports that affect the farmer in his productions.

RESOLVED, That we enter our protest against the professional class usurping the rights and honors of farmers by surreptitiously securing appointments or control of legislative organizations or institutions or appropriations, either under control of county or state, as these honors should and of right ought to be reserved for the actual farming class.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Why do you buy old styles in dress goods—ours are all new.—Garmans.

——Prof. Schall, of Milton, is at Rebersburg instructing their band.

——Mr. Geo. P. Rearick, of Potter's Mills, will have sale Friday, March 2.

——Mrs. Andrew Campbell, of Coburn, is seriously ill from inflamation of the bowels.

——Wm. Wolf & Son have the old fashioned New Orleans sugar, than which there is none better.

——W. C. Irwin, of Tyrone, has been notified by a lottery company that he is entitled to a $15,000 prize.

——Brisbin & Shirk, it is said, will be a new firm in butchering, next spring, in the room formerly occupied by Dinges' store.

——Nearly 2,000,000 people have been made homeless and many miles of country desolated by the overflow of the Hoang Ho River, China.

——The new Methodist church at State College is about completed and is a handsome structure. The dedication will take place the 26th of this month.

——Mr. C. A. M. Krissinger, of Berlin, Somerset Co., is expected this evening. He is coming to see his grand-daughter at the home of Wm. Kurtz, at this place.

—Miss Freddie Meek, youngest daughter of P. Gray Meek, editor of the *Watchman*, had the honor of applying the match which fired the Collin's furnace at Bellefonte.

——A party of youngsters of town consisting of eight couples expect to spend this evening down at Simon Moyer's home. Each fellow has invited his best girl and are as independent as you please.

——It is said at Shenandoah that the striking miner's riots of Friday and Saturday were the result of a conspiracy, and that probably fifty of the leaders and participants will be arrested within a few days.

——W. A. Brown, C. F. Neese, W. E. and F M. Ream, all of Spring Mills, are traveling with the Kickapoo Indian show which exhibited at Bellefonte several weeks ago. They organized a band to be under the direction of Prof. Brown.

——The fat men of New Jersey are trying to organize a national fat mens' league, with President Cleveland at its head.

They might add Charly Smith, of Middleburg, and from Centre county, take Dr. Lee, of Madisonburg, Mike Condo, of Centre Hall, Lyon, Bellefonte's butcher, Judge Rhodes, and a few other Centre county boys.

MARRIED.

On the 20th ult., at the Lutheran parsonage at Aaronsburg, by Rev. M. L. Deitzler, J. Benjamin Gentzel and Ella M. Shirk, both of Coburn.

On the 24th ult., at the same place and by the same, Robert B. Bartges and Joanna M. Horner, both of Penn Hall.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's parents at Madisonburg by Rev. H. S. Basom, Mr. Harry J McCann of Mackyville, Clinton Co., Pa., to Miss Emma J. Kearn, of Madisonburg, Pa.

Feb. at Centre Hall, by Rev. W. E. Fisher, Jacob S. Showers, Esq., of Wayne, Clinton Co., and Elmira Grossman, of Tusseyville, Pa.

At the M. E. parsonage, Pleasant Gap, February 7, 1888, by the Rev. G. P. Sarvis, John S. Fieck and Miss Rosetta Hazel, all of Centre Hall.

CATTLE MARKET.

East Liberty, 2.—Cattle market dull. Hogs.—The hog market active on Yorkers. Philadelphias, $5.75 a 5.85; mixed $5.55a5.65; Yorkers, $5.40a5.50; common to fair, $5.10a5,30; pigs, $4 50a5.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Fancy creamery butter, 29; other butter, 24a55; eggs, 21; limed, 14a15; live chickens, 9a10; live turkeys, 9a10, live geese, 8a10; dressed chibkens. 12a13; do turkeys, 13; potatoes, 80a85; baled timothy hay, $14a15; rye straw, $17a18; wheat No. 2, red, 91½; rye, 68; corn, 58; oats, 41.

PUBLIC SALE.—Thursday March 15. The undersigned will offer the following property at public sale at his residence one mile west of Tusseyville: Four work horses, 3 are mares, 1 6 years old, a driver, 1 8 years old, 1 9 years old, 2 colts 1 and 2 years old, five good milk cows 4 of which will be fresh by time of sale, 1 breeding sow, chester white boar, 10 shoats, 17 head of young cattle, 29 head of sheep, thorough bred leister ram, 4 wethers, ewes are excellent stock, broad wheeled wagon, 2-horse wagon, open buggy, hay-ladders 22 feet, Willoby grain drill with attachments, Hench cultivator, 3-horse cultivator, two 1-horse cultivators, hay rake, corn-planter, reaper and mower combined, 2-horse sled, fanning mill, 2 harrows, plows, hay fork with rope and pulley, lot of harness, grain cradle, forks shovels, 2 axes, saws, etc., etc., A lot of household goods, coal stove, cook stove, lot of chairs, tables, flour chest, meat vessels, etc. A lot of corn in the ear. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms reasonable.

Wm. Goheen, Auct. J. H. WAGNER

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

An Excellent Route.

Tourists, business men, settlers and others desiring to reach any place in Central or Northern Montana, Dakota, Minnesota, or Puget Sound and Pacific Coast points should investigate regarding the rates and advantages offered by this route. A rate from Chicago or St. Paul to Puget Sound or Pacific Coast points $5.00 lower than via any other line is guaranteed. Accommodations first-class. Helen Great Falls and Fort Benton, Montana; Watertown, Aberdeen, Ellendale, Fort Buford and Bottineau, Dakota, are a few of the principal points reached via recent extensions of this road. For maps or other information address C. H. WARREN, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or S. L. WARREN, General Eastern Agent, 287 Broadway, New York.

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY.

Send for new map of Northwest.

Minnesota Leads the World

With her stock, dairy and grain products. 2,000,000 acres fine timber, farming and grazing lands, adjacent to railroad, for sale cheap on easy terms. For maps, prices, rates, etc., address, J. Bookwalter, Land Commissioner, or C. H. Warren, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Ask for Book H.

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS MANITOBA RAILWAY.

PUBLIC SALES.

March 16.—Farm stock and implements of Mrs. John Rishel.

March 21.—Farm stock and implements. J. O. Grossman, 1½ miles west of Millheim.

SICKENING CRIME OF A DRUNKEN BOY.

CHILDREN KILLED AND BOILED.

Eastman, Ga., February 4.—Hubbard Harrell a colored boy ten years old, was made drunk near here yesterday, and, going to the home of his brother-in-law, James Pope, killed three children.

Filling a large kettle with boiling water, Harrel commenced his work by inducing one of the children to entirely undress, after which he suddenly tripped the little fellow up and landed him in the kettle, where he was boiled alive.

The next child, a girl, resisted, but Harrell felled her to the ground with an iron bar and while she was still insensible threw her into the caldron with the boiled corpse of her brother.

The remaining child was the youngest of the trio, and picking it up by the ankles Harrell was beating its head against a tree when, attracted by its cries, the parents appeared and the young murderer fled. The little one's skull was so badly fractured, however, that death resulted last night. At last accounts young Harrell was still at large.

The treaty between Italy and Germany stipulates that if France attacks either country the other shall send an army of 300,000 men to the French frontier.

It is said in diplomatic circles that Germany's treaty with Italy is analogous to the Austro-German treaty, the name of France being substituted for that of Russia.

Most of the Paris papers welcome the publication of the Austro-German treaty as likely to further estrange Germany and Russia, and to bind Russia and France. Some papers advocate an alliance of England, France, and Russia against the triple alliance.

The *Temps* says that there will be no security in Europe until it is known whether Austria would regard Russian intervention in Bulgaria as a causus belli, and whether Germany would permit Austria to settle such a quarrel single-handed.

Le Paris says that neither Russia nor France will ever declare war.

Low Rates to Pacific Coast.

The new agreement between the transcontinental lines authorizes a lower rate to Pacific coast points via the Manitoba-Pacific route than is made via any other line. Frequent excursions. Accommodations first-class. For rates, maps, and other particulars, apply to C. H. WARREN, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS MANITOBA RAILWAY.

Where Are You Going?

When do you start? Where from? How many in your party? What amount of freight or baggage have you? What route do you prefer? Upon receipt of an answer to the above questions you will be furnished, free of expense, with the lowest rates, also maps, time tables, pamphlets, or other valuable information which will save trouble, time and money. Agents will call in person where necessary. Parties not ready to answer above questions should cut out and preserve this notice for future reference. It may become useful. Address C. H. WARREN, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or S. L. WARREN, General Eastern Agent, 287 Broadway, New York.

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS MANITOBA RAILWAY.

Send for new map of Northwest.

NOTICE—Tax payers of Centre Hall borough who have not paid their taxes for 1887 will please call at the Centre Hall hotel and make payment of same on or before the first of March 1888, and save all unnecessary trouble.

JAMES COLDREN, Collector.

JAS. N. LEITZEL

o——AUCTIONEER——o

Spring Mills, Pa.

Has had many years experience. Terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed.

BALD EAGLE NURSERY.

o)—UNIONVILLE, FLEMING P. O., Pa.—(o

FRUIT, SHADE AND EVERGREEN TREES, GRAPE VINES &c.

I am testing all noted sorts, and growing of these I believe to be best adapted to the soil and climate of Central Pa. knowing many new sorts are being introduced that prove to be cumberers o the ground.

Apple trees - - -	15c. or $14 per 100
Peach - - - - - -	12c. or $10 per 100.
Standard Pear - - - - - - -	40 cents.
Shade and Evergreen trees -	40 "
except Horse Chestnut - - -	50 "
Grape Vines - - - - - - - -	25 "

19jan3t W. P. FISHER

CALVIN F. SOLT,

o—)Merchant Tailor(—o

Centre Hall, Pa.

I hereby announce to the public that I have opened a Merchant Tailoring establishment in

o—)SHIRK'S BUILDING(—o

at Centre Hall, and am prepared to attend to all work pertaining to my line of business. Having taken a complete course in cutting, I feel confident that my work will give satisfaction. A good fit guaranteed in every case. Give me a call and examine my work. tf.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 85	Oats	$ 30
Wheat, white	80	Rye	50
Corn, shelled	45	Barley, No. 1	50

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weigh and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	18 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 00
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	20 00	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET,

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.50
Stove	5.75
Small Stove	5.75
Chestnut	5.50
Pea	3.50
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

☞A discount on all above prices will be made for SPOT Cash,

KURTZ & SUN